

# Reagan Says U.S. Awaits Soviet Reply On Talks in March

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that the United States has asked the Soviet Union to begin a new round of arms control talks. But, so far, he said, "we just have not heard back."

In an interview with The Associated Press, Mr. Reagan said he had no reason to think that there was any problem in setting a time and place for the talks, which the two countries agreed to earlier this month.

Mr. Reagan said, in disclosing the U.S. proposal: "Obviously, if there is some reason that's not satisfactory to them, we'll continue trying to find a date."

Earlier this month, Secretary of State George F. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met in Geneva and agreed to resume discussions on reducing intermediate and long-range nuclear weapons and to begin talks on preventing an arms race in space. But the date and place for the talks was to be determined later, preferably within a month.

"We're still in that single month," Mr. Reagan said. "So I don't think that this is much foot-dragging. We have only recently settled on a date that we thought would be satisfactory to us."

**Chernomir Statement**

President Konstantin U. Chernomir said Wednesday that the Soviet Union would take a constructive approach at new arms talks and called for more international campaigns against nuclear weapons. Reuters reported from Moscow.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda, meanwhile, said there was a rift between Washington and Western Europe over the talks on nuclear and space weapons.

Western diplomats saw the Pravda article and Mr. Chernomir's remarks, contained in a message that the news agency Tass said was addressed to a Moscow peace conference, as part of a renewed campaign to influence Western public opinion.

Mr. Chernomir, who has not



**FROZEN SHUTTLE** — A technician checks an ice-covered switchbox on the launchpad of the space shuttle Discovery at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Freezing weather postponed Wednesday's scheduled liftoff. Page 2.

# U.S. Farm Bill Calls for 'Revolutionary' Changes

By Seth S. King  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, outlining the major provisions of the Reagan administration's farm bill, says they will call for "revolutionary" changes in national agricultural policy.

The proposed changes are also aimed at making American agricultural products more competitive in world markets.

Almost everyone involved in American agriculture appears to agree that the basic federal farm law, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1981, which expires in October, is an expensive anachronism that does not work and should be redesigned.

Much of the current four-year law is still basically the same as the New Deal's Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1933, and its intent is the same: stabilizing farmers' prices by paying them to produce less and supplementing their income with loans, subsidies and government purchases of their commodities.

"We've had 50 years of government intervention that hasn't solved the old problems and won't solve the new ones," Mr. Block said in an interview. "It's obvious that we can no longer regulate supply, control surpluses and hold up farmers' prices with the law we've got now."

"If we keep trying to lower production to get better prices for our farmers, the rest of the world will continue to expand their agriculture and we'll lose even more of our foreign markets."

The administration's primary aim in the new legislation, Mr. Block said, would be to create a safety net of supports that would be based on prices in the free market instead of a governmental estimate of a farmer's cost to produce a crop.

The administration's measure will seek to reduce federal loans that help maintain prices for American grains and cotton at government-set "support" levels. This would make those crops more competitive in world markets, Mr. Block said in the interview, held Friday. It would also discourage overproduction of these crops.

To accomplish this, President Reagan will propose gradually reducing subsidy payments over the next five fiscal years until they are, in effect, eliminated. He will advocate ending payments to farmers who reduce their planted acreage and will propose setting the support level for loans below the average free-market price, Mr. Block said, thus clearing the market.

If Mr. Block's plan should be adopted, particularly the export elements, it would constitute another attempt by the Reagan administration to halt European Economic Community subsidies of agricultural exports by its members. This is the key so far as direct action by the U.S. government is concerned.

Another instance in which this could affect European and other grain-exporting farmers would occur if the administration succeeded in lowering the support-loan rates on grains and cotton to free-market levels. This would lower the support floor now under American grain and cotton and make it more

# Manila Charges General, 25 in Aquino Slaying

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

MANILA — The Philippine government Wednesday charged the chief of staff of the armed forces, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 other persons with being involved in a conspiracy to murder an opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Warrants for the arrest of all 26, three of them generals, were to be issued Thursday morning.

The case now goes before a special three-judge court, which typically tries government officials, and could linger there for years, legal experts said.

The defendants will be tried for their alleged part in the murder of Mr. Aquino and on a second count of killing Rolando Galman, whom the military claimed was Mr. Aquino's killer. Both men were shot to death at Manila's international airport on Aug. 21, 1983, as Mr. Aquino was returning home from three years of self-exile in the United States.

[After learning of the charges, General Ver said he "was prepared for this, like a good soldier," The Associated Press reported.]

"No, I am not worried. I have faith in the judicial processes," General said in a telephone interview from his quarters in the presidential palace. He sounded at ease as he answered questions without hesitation, occasionally laughing. The Associated Press said.

The government prosecutors found that the level of culpability varied among the 26 charged. Major General Prospero A. Olivas, the chief of the constabulary for Metropolitan Manila, General Ver and six others were named as accessories in the plot.

As accessories, explained the chief prosecutor, Bernardo Fernandez, they did not participate in the conspiracy. But they had knowledge of the plot and attempted to

# West Fears That M'Bow May Take U.S. to Court

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Western members of UNESCO have expressed concern that its director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, may go to the World Court to settle a budget dispute with the United States.

Representatives of these countries agreed Tuesday at a meeting, attended by U.S. observers, that taking the dispute before the court, known formally as the International Court of Justice, would divide and considerably damage UNESCO.

The Reagan administration, dissatisfied with UNESCO's political positions and administrative procedures, withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on Dec.

# Ingredients Seem Present for an Upheaval in South Lebanon

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Four hours before the walls around him exploded in a shower of concrete, plaster and glass, Mustafa Saad sat at his desk, a smiling, confident man of 33 planning for the day when the military occupation of his city will end.

That day is expected to be Feb. 18, the date Israel has set to complete the first stage in its planned three-stage withdrawal from southern Lebanon. For the first time in more than two and a half years, Sidon and the surrounding area then will be free of the Israeli Army, the de facto government here during that time.

But in a reminder of the violence that has seemed to follow the Israelis into Lebanon and on their way out, a car-bomb explosion Monday tore away the front of the five-story apartment building where Mr. Saad lived, killing two men and injuring more than 30 people. Mr. Saad, critically injured and reportedly in danger of losing his sight, was flown to Paris on Tuesday and then to Boston on Wednesday for emergency treatment.

His wife, who was also injured, is with him. Their 11-year-old daughter is in Beirut, reportedly in a coma.

Mr. Saad, the son of a slain Lebanese politician, is a Sunni Moslem and one of the most important men in Sidon. He was deeply involved in planning for the transition from the Israeli occupation and efforts to prevent the violence that has occurred as Israeli forces have withdrawn from other parts of Lebanon.

"We are being very careful not to let there be a chance for bad things to happen," he said. "But we don't know what the Israelis are planning."

Many Lebanese, including the government in Beirut, were quick to blame the Israelis, rather than one of Lebanon's own rival sectarian militias, for Monday's bombing. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman called the Lebanese government's charge "irresponsible" and "a lie."

There was a general strike in Sidon, and strikes elsewhere in southern Lebanon on Tuesday to protest the bomb attack on Mr. Saad. Shops were closed, few people were on the streets of the city, and the normally congested coastal highway was relatively free of traffic.

The bombing could be just another violent episode in Lebanon's tortured history, or it could mark the beginning of the ordeal of Sidon. That is what Mr. Saad and others here said they hoped to avoid. When the Israelis and the first stage of their pullout next month, they do not want to see a repetition of the bitter sectarian fighting that followed Israel's pullout in 1983 from the Chuf mountains, east of Beirut.

Certainly all the elements for an explosion are present in the area the Israelis are to evacuate next. North of the present Israeli line on the Awali River, there are Christian



Young Sidon residents holding a Lebanese flag demonstrate against the assassination attempt on Monday against the Sunni Moslem leader Mustafa Saad. On the car's windshield is a picture of Mr. Saad's father, Maroun Saad, who was assassinated in 1975.

Phalangist militiamen and, near them, the Phalangists' bitter enemies, armed Lebanese Druze militiamen. Soon these two forces will have access to the south.

East of Sidon, in the Ain el Helwan refugee camp, there are an estimated 50,000 Palestinian refugees, including about 1,200 former inmates of the Israeli prison camp at Ansar. They are the Israelis' enemies but what they fear most is a repeat of the 1982 massacre of hundreds of Palestinians by Christian Phalangist forces at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in West Beirut. They also fear an outbreak of fighting between rival factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the camp.

Sidon is a predominantly Sunni Moslem city. But the surrounding countryside that the Israelis also will evacuate is a sea of Shiite Moslems who have grown increasingly militant during Israel's military occupation.

The Israelis are leaving, and no one knows who, or when, will follow them. While life proceeds normally here, there is a clear sense of unease over what will happen when Israel's military might is gone and the Lebanese and the Palestinians are left to themselves.

In Ain el Helwan, relief agencies are stockpiling extra medical supplies and planning to open a system of small satellite clinics in the camp in case there is an outbreak of fighting and a need for scattered but accessible medical facilities.

People identified as collaborators with the Israelis have been targeted, and several have been killed in the last few months. Known collaborators no longer enter Ain el



**IN PARIS** — Dick Ukeite, the New Caledonian leader, arrived in Paris on Wednesday to join the debate on the future of the French Pacific territory. Page 2.

# Lords Telecast Is Interrupted By Protesters

London — About 20 supporters of Britain's striking coal miners interrupted Wednesday's first live telecast of the House of Lords, but the protest was frustrated by a ban on coverage of demonstrations.

Television cameras remained fixed on the floor of the house as demonstrators, wearing "coal not dolls" badges, were hustled from the public gallery by parliamentary officers.

The ban on covering demonstrations was among the few ground rules governing the start of a six-month experiment in televising

# 4 Journalists Released From Kampala Prison

KAMPALA, Uganda — Four Ugandan journalists held in prison for months without trial were released Wednesday by the authorities.

Freed from Kampala's maximum security prison at Luzira were Drake Ssekabala and Sam Karwene, editors of the Star daily newspaper imprisoned since November, and Sam Kiwanuka and Francis Kanyamba, both of the weekly Pilot, held since July. Six others remain in prison.

# West German Labor Federation Proves an Exception

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

DUISBURG, West Germany — Karlheinz Weils is a manual worker at the big Thyssen steel combine here, just north of Düsseldorf in the Ruhr.

But he also is the most important union member there, and under the West German system of codetermination, he sits on the company's supervisory board.

His principle, he said as he sat in Thyssen's crisply modern office tower just across the street from the blast furnaces and rolling mills, is that "if you want to take part in decisions, then you also have to accept some of the responsibility."

"Labor and management have different tasks," said Mr. Weils, a stocky, hearty man in his 50s, "and so they have different opinions. Our negotiations are sometimes tough, but without work stoppages."

"I don't need to carry around a mental picture of management as the enemy," he said. "And we don't see our strategy as blocking roads and having street fights with the police in order to keep individual plants open."

"Nor," he added, "do we see our role as getting every penny we can in wages in difficult times like the last couple of years. There is a German saying, 'Don't slaughter the cow you expect to milk the next morning.' Our members understand why they have had to take token pay

# Europe's Unions: A Time of Trial

Second of three articles.

increases, less than the rate of inflation, to help the company recover."

Mr. Weils's union is IG Metall, which represents not only the workers in the Ruhr steel factories but also those in the auto industry and in countless small machine shops and garages across West Germany. With 2.5 million members, it calls itself the largest single free labor union in the world, and unlike other unions in Western Europe, it has lost relatively few of its members — about 200,000 — and little of its economic and political clout.

The West German labor-union movement is, in fact, probably the outstanding single exception to the systematic decline of such movements in Europe in the past decade.

Because the country had to be rebuilt after the war, and had to be rebuilt jointly by workers and management, a spirit of cooperation developed, entirely free from the polemics of class warfare. The unions, starting afresh, managed to stay unified, rather than splintering into politically or religiously oriented units.

The national passion for security, for risk limitation, led to the creation of codetermination and to an extensive welfare network. And the national passion for hard work made it possible to pay for it all.

Hans Geri Wolke, the Thyssen director responsible for industrial relations, says he worries about whether West Germany's industries can afford "quite so dense a social safety net" and six weeks' paid vacation for most workers.

That it has managed it up until now, he said, is a tribute to "the fact that the German worker doesn't work very often, but when he does work, he works very, very hard" — and to the attitude

# INSIDE

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# To Our Readers

Because of technical reasons, closing U.S. stock prices were not available for this edition. Earlier prices are being published instead.

## Saboteurs in New Caledonia Attack Another Nickel Mine

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Saboteurs raided a major nickel mine in this French Pacific territory, officials said Wednesday. It was the second attack in a week on a mine in the territory, which contains one-third of the world's nickel deposits.

Police said the raids did not appear to be the work of militant Melanesians who want an immediate end to 131 years of French rule. The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which represents the Melanesians, denied responsibility for the first raid.

Police believe the attacks, which have caused an estimated \$5 million in damage, may have been carried out by a rightist group concerned over French moves to make the territory independent.

The owner of the mines, Societe Nickel, said the raids appeared to be carried out by a "well-organized commando group with knowledge of the place and machinery."

In the latest raid, the attackers got past security guards at a complex at Kouaoua, on the east coast. They smashed equipment, drained oil from engines and damaged 21 trucks and three loaders that carry ore, the company said.

In a similar raid Sunday at Thio, six trucks were destroyed and a control panel in a mine was blown up.

Edgard Pisani, the French envoy handling negotiations between white settlers and the Melanesians, called the raid "part of a spiral of violence in the territory."

The island has been under a state of emergency since Jan. 12, after 19 people died in violence between the white settlers and the Kanaks, who launched a campaign for independence in November.

Nickel makes up 90 percent of the territory's exports and brings in about \$300 million a year. The nickel boom of the 1960s brought thousands of settlers to New Caledonia from France and other Pacific states, leaving the Kanaks a minority in the territory's 145,000 population.

The mine at Thio is expected to be shut down for up to four weeks, officials said. The Kouaoua mine will be working again soon, they said, but will be producing a reduced amount of ore.

In Paris, meanwhile, supporters and opponents of independence for New Caledonia hardened their positions Wednesday as the French government moved toward extending the state of emergency until June 30.

Dick Ukeiwe, head of the territorial government in Noumea, said he would urge a relaxation of the emergency because it was interfering with the territory's economy.

Mr. Ukeiwe arrived in Paris on Wednesday to take part in the debate, which Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was scheduled to open later in the day.

His political rival, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who heads the Kanak independence movement, flew to Paris on Tuesday but Mr. Ukeiwe said he had no plans to meet him. He described Mr. Tjibaou as "an outlaw."

Mr. Tjibaou, who set up a rival provisional government on Dec. 1, hoped to meet with French opposition leaders but they refused to see him, reportedly at Mr. Ukeiwe's request.

Late in the day, Mr. Tjibaou was forced to leave the National Assembly when the conservative opposition objected to his presence during the debate on extending a state of emergency in the territory.

In a dramatic start to what was clearly going to be a stormy debate, Claude Larbe, floor leader of the Rally for the Republic party, said that the presence in the assembly of "a man who has put himself outside the law" was intolerable.

Mr. Larbe contended that Mr. Tjibaou had violated Article 86 of the French penal code, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment for sedition and undermining the integrity of French territory.

At that point, Mr. Tjibaou rose and left the building. As he was leaving, he told reporters: "I didn't know we were so important."

Earlier, Mr. Tjibaou said his movement would demand changes in the draft of an independence statute proposed by Mr. Pisani. The draft provides for continued French control over an independent New Caledonia's foreign relations and defense.

"One cannot say one is independent if, a priori, certain powers are withheld from us," Mr. Tjibaou said. "If the French government will not give us foreign affairs, if the government insists on keeping military defense forever."



**BASQUE CASUALTY** — Pedro Garcia was aided by friends in Vitoria, Spain, after being hit in the eye Wednesday by a rubber bullet. He was hurt as unemployed workers clashed with police outside the Basque parliament. Inside, speaking just before elections for the post of premier, José Antonio Ardanza, nominee of the governing Basque Nationalist Party, called for an end to political violence. He was the only candidate.

## South Korea Threatens to Imprison Kim Dae Jung on Return From U.S.

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — A senior adviser to South Korea's president says that Kim Dae Jung, the exiled opposition leader, will be imprisoned as a "revolutionary" if he returns from the United States as planned in early February.

"We cannot treat him as a politician; he is a revolutionary," said Choi Chang Yoon, secretary for presidential affairs to President Chun Doo Hwan.

[The State Department expressed hope Wednesday that Mr. Kim's return would be "trouble-free." The Associated Press reported from Washington. The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said the United States has discussed Mr. Kim's case with all concerned parties.]

Mr. Choi's comments in an interview were the government's most direct statement that it would send Mr. Kim back to prison to serve the remaining 17 years of a sentence he received in 1980 for sedition.

Until now, officials have said publicly that Mr. Kim would be dealt with "according to law," leaving open various options, including house arrest.

Mr. Kim, 61, came close to being elected president in 1971. He has been South Korea's most commanding opposition figure for the last 15 years, most of which he has spent in prison, under house arrest or in exile.

By jailing Mr. Kim the government would risk creating disturbances by dissidents who hope his return will galvanize opposition to the authoritarian Chun regime. Returning him to jail would likely be denounced by human rights activists overseas. A Western diplomat also said that it could "complicate relations" between the United States and South Korea.

Mr. Choi said that Mr. Kim had "betrayed his promise" to avoid politics while living in the United States. Instead, he has called for an



Kim Dae Jung

end to Mr. Chun's rule, describing it as a "military dictatorship."

"He betrayed us," Mr. Choi said, "and so when he comes back, and since he still has revolutionary orientations, we will imprison him. This may create domestic disorders, but 'we are ready to tolerate them,' he said. 'We have to preserve the law and the authority of the country,' he added.

Both Mr. Kim and the U.S. government have been told about the decision, he said. American officials say they have not intervened to request South Korean guarantees for Mr. Kim's safety.

Parallels have been drawn between the Korean politician and Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was killed in 1983 on his return to Manila from exile in the United States. South Korean officials reject the Aquino analogy, and even the government's most bitter critics say they do not think that Mr. Kim is in danger of assassination.

But he is expected to be accompanied on his flight home by a large group of supporters who have expressed concern for his well-being. Among them are Representative

Edward F. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, and Robert E. White, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

The sedition charges against Mr. Kim, considered highly exaggerated even by people friendly to the government, were brought after Mr. Chun seized power in a military takeover that followed the 1979 assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Kim was sentenced to death. Intervention by the Carter and Reagan administrations helped get that reduced to a life term, then to 20 years.

Mr. Kim had served nearly three years of his sentence when the government, at Washington's urging, allowed him to leave the country, ostensibly for medical reasons. He has been living in a Virginia suburb of Washington.

He has told interviewers of feeling frustrated by his inability to influence South Korean politics from abroad, and has said he particularly wants to work with students and laborers in "the struggle for democracy."

The timing of his return — Feb. 8 — is important because it is four days before the country's first national legislative elections since 1981. Officials said that Mr. Kim had been told he could avoid prison by delaying his arrival until after the Feb. 12 balloting, but that he refused.

**Reaction by Kim**  
Mr. Kim said Tuesday he doubted any attempt would be made on his life when he returned to South Korea. United Press International reported from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"I don't see much possibility of another Aquino case," Mr. Kim said at a press conference at Harvard University, where he has lectured since coming to the United States two years ago. He said that he did not believe that the South Korean government "is so stupid" as to commit the same crime.

## General, 25 Accused in Aquino Slaying

(Continued from Page 1)

hired by Communists, who shot the opposition leader. But Mr. Galmán apparently was brought to the airport by the military and shot to death by soldiers.

Members of opposition parties welcomed the indictments, but reiterated their long-held belief that Mr. Marcos was behind the plot.

"We're on third base now," said Agapito Aquino, brother of the slain man. "But what is missing is the mastermind."

**Reagan to See Neves of Brazil**  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will meet Feb. 1 with President-elect Tancred Neves of Brazil, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, announced Wednesday.

Throughout the 11-month investigation by the independent panel and the subsequent review by the government prosecutors, no evidence was submitted linking either President Marcos or Imelda R. Marcos, his wife, to the plot.

The greatest significance to the indictments will be on the Philippine military, according to foreign diplomats. Since he was named in October's report, General Ver has been on a "temporary" leave of absence.

"This is it for Ver; his military career is over," a diplomat said.

The acting chief of staff is General Fidel V. Ramos, 56, a West Point graduate with a reputation for professionalism and integrity. Since October, he has made some reforms in the military, such as cracking down on the abuse of civilians and shuffling entrenched officers to new posts.



General Fabian C. Ver

General Ver's lawyer, Antonio P. Coronel, is hoping for a swift acquittal for his client. Earlier this month, Mr. Coronel decided against filing for a dismissal from the government ombudsman.

## West German Labor Federation Proves to Be an Exception

(Continued from Page 1)

of the unions, which he calls "most sensible, even if we do grumble." To a visitor from Britain, where the wildcat strike and the slow-down are a key part of union tactics, the absence of such activity in West Germany is startling. By law, the West German unions are bound to ensure that their members fulfill their contractual obligations. A complex system of worker councils, which exist at every level from the individual plant to huge conglomerates, is used to iron out disputes before they burst into flame.

"It costs money, of course," Mr. Wolke said. "Somebody from my staff meets with representatives of one of our councils almost every day. But the system is so successful that if it didn't exist, I would be out campaigning for the establishment of something like it."

In this climate, the West German union federation, which is known as the DGB, has grown steadily richer and more powerful while union groups abroad have suffered. It owns a bank, an insurance company, a big building company, a

printing works and a travel agency. But it has not yet been able to do much about unemployment, which has reached record levels, and that ruffled, especially with IG Metall.

The big union ultimately decided that the only way to put a real dent in unemployment was to shorten the workweek, in the hope that that would compel companies to take on more employees. Last year it struck some important automakers to press its claim for a 35-hour workweek, a goal dismissed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl as being both "silly and dumb."

Jörg Barczynski, the spokesman at the union's national headquarters in Frankfurt, put IG Metall's case this way:

"More investment will not create more work. In the 1970s, the Social Democrats used to say, 'The profit of today is the investment of tomorrow and the jobs of the day after tomorrow.' But we found, as time went by, that most of the investment went into technological improvement, and the profit of today became the investment of tomorrow and the unemployed of the day after tomorrow. This world needs less and less working time to

produce the goods that people want, so the working must be spread around."

The government proposed to shorten workers' working life rather than their working week, through a system of early retirement that could have been repealed after four years. But the union preferred and eventually cracked the 40-hour barrier. It gained for its members a 38½-hour week with no loss in pay, to be organized flexibly. Some plants will grant more holidays, others may start later or finish earlier, and some may adopt yet another system.

Professor Bernd von Maydell of the University of Bonn, an expert on labor unions, says he sees IG Metall's achievement as a historic breakthrough, but warns that most companies will try to get more work out of the same work force to compensate for the change, many by making even larger investments in work-saving machinery.

In the Netherlands, where a somewhat similar agreement was reached, the unions in effect financed the change by forgoing pay increases that they would otherwise have been expected to gain because

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pole Tells of Pope Plot; Denial Issued

TORUN, Poland (UPI) — A police general testified Wednesday at the trial of four security policemen accused of murdering a pro-Solidarity Roman Catholic priest that his agents thwarted an attempt to kill the pope during his visit in June 1983. The Polish government denied that the testimony of General Zenon Platek, 58, was true.

General Platek, who was the superior of the men on trial and who has been suspended, said that police officers made several arrests and confiscated weapons and explosives during the pope's visit. "There was a real chance of an assassination attempt on the pope," the general said. "We took special steps and arrested several people in possession of explosives and automatic weapons."

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied the allegation. "There were no arrests or investigations carried out on armed groups or individuals before or during the pope's visit," he said. "The only incident concerned an Austrian who was turned back at the Polish border when he was found to be in possession of a high-precision rifle."

### 21 on U.S. Plane Killed in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Combined Dispatches) — A U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport plane carrying 21 Americans crashed Tuesday off the northern coast of Honduras, U.S. officials said, and searches continued Wednesday for traces of the craft.

Rescue teams searched the waters Wednesday off the Caribbean coast at Puerto Trujillo, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Tegucigalpa, but efforts were hampered by bad weather and rough seas, officials said. The fate of the 21 aboard the plane, 16 soldiers and five crew members, was not known, a Honduran civil aviation official said.

The soldiers were en route from Howard Air Force base in Panama to Trujillo, on the northern Honduran coast, a Pentagon spokesman said. Although their mission was not disclosed, he said it was likely they were going to prepare for U.S.-Honduran military exercises, code-named Big Pine 3, scheduled for March or April.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Navy A-3 reconnaissance plane with nine persons aboard disappeared off radar screens while approaching Guam on Wednesday and was believed to have gone down in the Pacific, navy sources said. (UPI, NYT)

### Polish Diplomat Expelled by France

PARIS (UPI) — A Polish diplomat arrested for gathering information on French financing of the banned Solidarity union has been declared persona non grata by the French government, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Stanislav Janczak, 33, a Polish Embassy employee in Paris, was questioned by the French police Jan. 7 when he was found in possession of documents from groups that support Solidarity, the spokesman said. He said the French Foreign Ministry declared Mr. Janczak persona non grata in France. He could not confirm whether he had already left France. The spokesman said Mr. Janczak was gathering information from French unions and the Committee for Co-ordination with Solidarity, a group of Polish exiles that raise funds in foreign countries for Solidarity and other Polish dissident organizations.

### Commonwealth Armed Force Urged

LONDON (Reuters) — Commonwealth legislators called Wednesday for the creation of the group's first defense force, composed of regional rapid deployment units, to help small countries defend themselves. They recommended that Commonwealth countries in each region should contribute troops to a small, well-armed "ready reaction unit" that could be deployed at short notice to meet an external threat to any member. Creating a defense force would be a major change for the Commonwealth, a 49-nation group of former British colonies that serves as a forum for political and economic talks, but has no military role and is not an alliance.

The proposal was made in a report issued by a study group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and intended for discussion at a Commonwealth summit meeting expected to be held in the Bahamas next October.

### Suspects Flee Spy Inquiry in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Indian investigators have started a search for several missing government officials identified as suspects in a major spy scandal, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Wednesday. The agency quoted intelligence sources as saying detectives found the suspects had fled. It quoted the sources as saying the missing officials, all lower-level bureaucrats, appeared to have been forewarned by arrests in the spy scandal last Thursday.

Investigators had a list of about 30 key suspects and added that more arrests were likely, the agency said. The Times of India newspaper said Wednesday more than 1,500 people have been questioned by the authorities.

### Springer Kin Apparently Kidnapped

CHUR, Switzerland (Reuters) — Sven Axel Springer, grandson of Axel Springer, the West German publisher, apparently has been kidnapped, Swiss police said Wednesday.

The 19-year-old youth, a student at a private school in Zuz, Switzerland, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Chur, was last seen Sunday night. Police said his mother, who lives in Munich, received eight telephone calls Tuesday in which her son said in a recording that he had been kidnapped and was being held for a large ransom. Police did not disclose the amount.

### For the Record

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel will meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan of the United States in Washington, state radio reported Wednesday in Tel Aviv. (AP)

Anti-Sikh riots after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination claimed the lives of at least 2,717 people, the Indian government said Wednesday. The figure was more than double that previously released by the government. (Reuters)

President Li Xiangnan of China will pay an official visit to Thailand from March 11 to March 15, confirming closer ties between the two countries, the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Qixian, announced Tuesday while in transit in Bangkok. (AP)

Coverlies subway power lines in Mozambique near the border with South Africa on Tuesday, partially blocking out the capital, Maputo, according to a dispatch from the state-run press agency, AIM, monitored in Lisbon. (UPI)

Anatoli Karpov, the world chess champion, agreed Wednesday to a draw offered by Gary Kasparov, the challenger, after the 36th move in the 45th game of their tournament in Moscow. Mr. Karpov leads 5-1 and needs one more victory to retain the title. (AP)

## Cold in U.S. Kills 145, Delays Shuttle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A cold wave enveloping the eastern United States has killed 145 people, postponed the first classified flight of the U.S. space shuttle and damaged up to nine-tenths of Florida's orange and grapefruit crop.

On Wednesday, the third day of snow and sub-freezing weather, shelters for homeless people remained crowded from Florida to New York, although temperatures warmed somewhat in the north.

New York City officials said that more than 19,000 people, the most since the Depression, were crowded city shelters at night.

Mayor Edward I. Koch announced Tuesday that New York police would take people, even against their will, from the streets to shelters or hospitals on nights when the temperature fell to 5 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 15 degrees centigrade) or lower.

The cold wave reached the

southeastern United States on Wednesday, with record low temperatures for the date posted in North Carolina and Florida, and records tied in Georgia and North Carolina, ranging from 13 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 10.5 centigrade) at Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina, to 40 Fahrenheit (4.4 centigrade) at Miami Beach, Florida.

To the north, snow continued to fall from central New England over the lower Great Lakes and across parts of Tennessee and Kentucky.

In Buffalo, New York, many trucks have been stranded since the weekend. A new storm Monday left up to three more feet (almost one meter) of snow.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo declared a state of emergency Tuesday in Buffalo and five western New York counties, allowing for state assistance in snow emergency operations. A National Guard unit was called to help dig out.

The death toll attributed to the weather since Friday included 21 in North Carolina; 16 in Tennessee; 14 in Florida; 10 in Michigan; 9 in Pennsylvania; 8 each in Texas, Georgia and Illinois; 7 in South Carolina; 6 each in Ohio and Indiana; 5 each in Oklahoma and New York; 3 each in Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota and West Virginia; 2 each in Alabama and New Jersey; and 1 each in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Mississippi.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, the cold forced a 24-hour delay in Wednesday's scheduled liftoff of the space shuttle Discovery on its first military mission.

Florida state officials said that two days of record-breaking cold had damaged nine-tenths of Florida's orange and grapefruit crop. They called it one of the most widespread blows to the industry in its history. (AP, NYT, WP)

## Cholera Killing Refugees in Ethiopia

United Press International

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — An outbreak of cholera is killing up to 60 people a day in a camp for famine refugees and might spread to southern relocation camps where hundreds of thousands of people would be threatened, relief officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the disease could hamper Ethiopia's goal of relocating almost two million people from the northern areas plagued by famine to more fertile areas in the south.

"If cholera shows up in the southern relocation camps as we fear it might," one aid official said, "the entire resettlement program would have to halt at least temporarily."

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate jumped from 14 people a day to 52. The Times said.

One diplomat said the Ethiopian government has been reluctant to acknowledge the cholera outbreak because it would be forced to halt the resettlement program, which is now in full swing.

"It has taken them a long time to get the program off the ground," the diplomat said, "and they would prefer to continue even with a potential health risk."

The disease also is reported in 10 other camps in the Wollo region, as well as in Sidamo province, far to the south of Addis Ababa, The Times said.

## Ingredients Present for Lebanese Uproar

(Continued from Page 1)

Helweh, and many are planning to leave the area before the Israeli Army does. One of the most notorious collaborators, Mr. Saad said Monday before the explosion, was at that moment "selling his furniture." He laughed as he related the information.

"There is a real Catch-22 for the Palestinians," said Bruce Campbell, the administrator of a hospital at Ain el Helweh run by the U.S.-based International Rescue Committee. "They have been pushing for the Israelis to leave, but they are fearful; the Palestinians don't have

control of the government and they don't have arms."

Mr. Saad had been optimistic. Sitting behind his small desk, he said Monday that he and other leaders representing virtually all of the communities in the area were meeting regularly to plan for the approaching changeover.

He said they did not expect an outbreak of fighting among PLO factions in Ain el Helweh, where he said there are only small arms hidden among the refugees. If the Phalangist militia attempts to move against the Palestinians, as they did against the Sabra and Chatila

camps, they will be resisted by local Sidon forces so there will be no repetition of the Beirut massacre, he said.

Mr. Saad said there was one possibility that he did fear. It was that the Israelis would attempt to stir up trouble as they left the area.

"We expect it if it is in Israel's interest to make the situation here explode after they withdraw," he said, "but we are taking all possible measures to prevent that. Still, it is not easy."

**Lebanon Welcomes Pullout**  
Lebanon has welcomed Israel's decision to end its 21-month occupation of southern Lebanon, but said it wanted assurances that the withdrawal of Israeli troops would be complete. Reuters reported Wednesday from Naqoura, Lebanon.

Israel presented Lebanon with a three-stage withdrawal plan during United Nations-sponsored talks at the Lebanese border village. The talks resumed Tuesday after a two-week suspension.

"This is the first time these talks have had a positive point," the spokesman for the Lebanese delegation said.

### Bulgaria Temporarily Bars Turkish Tourists

Agence France-Presse

ANKARA — Bulgaria has "temporarily" closed its border to Turkish tourists in response to Turkish press reports that ethnic Turks in Bulgaria are suffering repression after resisting orders to "Bulgarianize" family names, Turkish travel agencies said Wednesday.

Diplomatic sources in Sofia have said about 40 members of the Turkish minority, which at 800,000 people accounts for nearly 10 percent of Bulgaria's population, were killed by security forces late last year.

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## O'Neill Pledges Vote on Reagan Program

By Gerald M. Boyd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., says he will not attempt to block a vote on President Ronald Reagan's economic and budgetary proposals in recognition of the public mandate received by the president in his re-election.

The assurances Tuesday by the Massachusetts Democrat occurred as Senate Republican leaders indicated that their attempt to assemble a deficit-reducing package for next year had run into snags and would not be finished by the original target date of Feb. 1.

The leaders were trying to find a way to cut the deficit, now running at more than \$200 billion a year, to \$100 billion by 1988, a goal Mr. Reagan had abandoned.

One stumbling block, the Republicans said, was resistance to making deep cuts in the military spending levels Mr. Reagan is expected to propose.

Senate Republicans have also reported resistance within their ranks to an across-the-board freeze at

1985 levels that would include the military and Social Security. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, met Tuesday with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to urge him to agree to some further savings in the military budget.

Mr. O'Neill's comments Tuesday indicated that, whether or not the White House and the Senate reach a compromise, Mr. Reagan's budget would at least be voted on in the House, where Democrats are in the majority.

Representative O'Neill said he had given the assurance to Mr. Reagan at a bipartisan meeting the president called at the White House on the first day of his new term.

"I said to him, we can read," Mr. O'Neill said afterward. "You got 59 percent of the votes and there's no question in my 50 years of public life, I've never seen a man more popular than you are with the American people, and in view of that I want you to know that everything is on the table."

"When I say everything, I mean everything."

Asked later, what he meant by "everything," Mr. O'Neill added: "We will give him a vote on the economic and domestic policies that he is interested in. There's a mandate out there demanding these things."

The speaker said he would not block Mr. Reagan's proposals through hearings and scheduling devices.

Although he appeared conciliatory, Mr. O'Neill said he was not endorsing Mr. Reagan's economic proposals, which are to be submitted to Congress on Feb. 4.

The White House and House Democrats are expected to be at odds on several issues, including reductions for domestic and military spending. Mr. O'Neill said that those questions would be on the table for discussion and for a vote.

On reductions in Social Security, Mr. O'Neill echoed Mr. Reagan by saying, "You can be sure that Democrats are not going to cut Social Security as a whim of their own."

Meanwhile, several Senate Republican leaders offered differing interpretations about the outlook for a deficit-reduction package.

Some senators said the confusion reflected the fact that the majority leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, and other Republicans were keeping their options open. They also said that Republicans have yet to sit down to decide where to reduce the budget.

Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said there were not enough votes yet for major reductions in the military budget because Republicans were reluctant to tangle with Mr. Reagan.

"In the few meetings I've been in with the president, he has all but indicated that if we send him a defense budget too low he will veto it and take it to the country," Senator Packwood said before a luncheon meeting of Senate Republicans.

"At the moment, Republicans have no heart in the Senate for a knockdown, drag-out with the president over defense."



SANCTUARY IN SANTIAGO — Protesters take refuge in Santiago's Roman Catholic cathedral as Chilean police used water cannons. A memorial Mass for former President Eduardo Frei, who died three years ago, turned into a demonstration against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet by 3,000 people.

President Eduardo Frei, who died three years ago, turned into a demonstration against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet by 3,000 people.

## Q: How Many U.S. Students Know Location of Amazon River? A: 27%

By Theodore Shabad  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Name the country drained by the Amazon River, U.S. college students were asked in a 1990 survey, and 77.5 percent of them correctly said Brazil. The same question was posed last fall in a statewide college exam in North Carolina, and only 27 percent of the students got it right.

The apparent deterioration of geographic knowledge evident in the North Carolina survey and in similar tests around the United States has prompted two professional organizations of U.S. geographers and educators to devise a set of guidelines for the teaching of geography in elementary and secondary schools.

The guidelines, just published by the National Council for Geographic Education at Western Illinois University in Macomb and by the Association of American Geographers in Washington, explain the nature of geographic inquiry and recommend a systematic learning sequence for use in a geography curriculum from kindergarten through the 12th grade.

In contrast to countries with national educational systems, geography does not fare well in the United States with its varying state standards and local school board control. Few schools offer separate courses in geography, the subject is fragmented in the educational process and what little teaching of map skills and geography occurs is often submerged in overall social studies.

Apart from an awareness of location on the earth's surface, the new guidelines emphasize the need for four other central themes in the classroom. They are the physical and human characteristics of areas and places, the relationship between man and the environment, the movement of people and goods on the earth and the ways in which regions are formed and change.

What made the North Carolina test unusual was its use of questions posed more than three decades earlier to allow comparison. "It was possible now to determine whether students today were more or less geographically sophisticated than their counterparts in 1950," the report said.

For comparison, the North Carolina educators

used a nationwide survey conducted in December 1950 by The New York Times among 4,752 college students in 42 colleges and universities. The results were reported on June 11, 1951, under the front-page headline, "U.S. College Students 'Flunk' in Knowledge of Geography."

The North Carolina exam, which involved 2,200 students in eight schools of the state's university system, used about 25 percent of the questions given in 1950. Others were no longer applicable because of changes in world geography.

When asked the approximate 1980 census population of the United States within a margin of error of five million, only 8.4 percent of North Carolina college students came close to the correct figure—226 million, the report said. Answers ranged from 100,000 to 236 billion.

A sampling of questionnaires provided insight into students' confusion and disorder, the report said. When asked which states a person would drive through to get from Duluth to Seattle, one respondent recorded the plaintive admission, "I have never honestly heard of Duluth." The answer: Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The North Carolina geography professors hoped to learn whether students understood the concept of time on the earth's surface, and asked what time it might be in such places as Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and London when it was noon in Raleigh, North Carolina. Answers ranged around the clock and included an exasperated "Who cares?"

When told to say where selected cities and rivers were to be found, replies placed Vladivostok in Germany, Lima in Italy, the Ganges in Brazil and the Amazon in Egypt, the examiners reported.

Closer to home, they found that one set of answers listed the "State of Atlanta" among North Carolina's neighbors and that students gave the population of their home state at anywhere from 25,000 to 250 million; it is about 6 million.

Seventy-one percent of the respondents said they never had reference to geography in elementary school; 65 percent never had a course in junior high school relating specifically to geography, and 73 percent had no geography in senior high school.

## Taipei Warns U.S. on Naval Sales to China

By Jim Mann  
Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan has served notice that it is worried about the possibility that the United States will agree to sell naval equipment to China, and said its supporters will seek to block any such deal in the U.S. Congress.

Raymond S.H. Hoo, chairman of Taiwan's Coordination Council for North American Affairs, said Tuesday that recent reports that the United States will help modernize the Chinese Navy are "very serious." If such modernization is carried out, he said, "the military balance we have now" between China and Taiwan "will be disrupted."

Mr. Hoo pointed out that under U.S. law, any major weapons sales negotiated by the executive branch must still be approved by Congress. Asked whether a sale of naval equipment to China could be stopped in Congress, he replied, "Yes, I think so."

"I can say frankly, we have many friends in the Congress, both in the Democratic and Republican parties," said Mr. Hoo, whose council has been in charge of all dealings with the United States since 1979, when Washington broke diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Earlier this month, on the eve of a visit to China by General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, newspaper reports from Washington said the United States and China had agreed upon a plan for sales of sonar equipment, gas turbines and other new technology to the Chinese Navy.

U.S. officials have said that no such deal on naval equipment has been completed, but acknowledged that discussions were taking place.

The proposed modernization of the Chinese Navy apparently is part of a broader arrangement on naval cooperation between the United States and China, which have both expressed concern about the build-up of the Soviet Union's naval forces in the Pacific.

Final details are being worked out on an agreement in principle to allow U.S. Navy ships to make port calls along the Chinese coast for the first time since 1949.

## Coke Will Try To Help Quench Russian Thirst

United Press International  
MOSCOW (UPI) — Things are going better for Coca-Cola. The American soft drink soon will be competing with its rival Pepsi-Cola for sales in the Soviet Union, officials said Wednesday.

Coke initially will be sold only in special stores for foreigners and will be limited to Moscow, said a spokeswoman for the Soviet import agency, Senez Flotimport.

The company's president, Donald R. Keough, in announcing the breakthrough into the Soviet market after a week of meetings with Soviet officials, said the company planned to have Coca-Cola in additional Soviet cities for the peak summer season.

Pepsi-Cola, which has 10 factories in the Soviet Union, has been produced and sold widely throughout the nation since 1973.

Pepsi sells on the barter system, taking Russian vodka in payment for Pepsi concentrate.

## U.S. May Have Held Nazi Doctor, Papers Show

By Ralph Blumenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Newly declassified U.S. intelligence documents indicate that Dr. Josef Mengele, widely regarded as the most notorious German war criminal still at large, may have been arrested and possibly released in the American occupation zone of Vienna after World War II.

Other records indicate that Dr. Mengele applied to the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires for a Canadian visa in 1962 under a pseudonym and that the Canadians informed American intelligence officials of the attempt.

The last sightings of Dr. Mengele were in Paraguay in the 1970s, but the government of Paraguay maintained he has left the country. However, Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, French Nazi-hunters who exposed Klaus Barbie in Bolivia, believe Dr. Mengele is still hiding in Paraguay.

The American intelligence documents were obtained through the Freedom of Information Act by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Los Angeles-based institute for the documentation of Nazi crimes that is named for a Nazi hunter.

Other declassified government documents indicate that the Justice Department was alerted to Dr. Mengele's possible presence on a

flight to Miami from Paraguay in 1979. Federal agents staked out the flight but Dr. Mengele, possibly alerted, never arrived.

There is no indication from the records disclosed that American authorities sought to use the information from the Canadians to track down the elusive fugitive or to advise the West German government, which has had a warrant outstanding for Dr. Mengele's arrest on murder charges since 1959.

However, four pages of documents bearing on the case have been withheld because they "reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security" or involve foreign government information, according to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command in Fort Meade, Maryland, which released the other records.

Survivors of Auschwitz in the United States, Europe and Israel, including several sets of twins upon whom Dr. Mengele conducted pseudo-medical experiments, are to gather this weekend at the former death camp site in Poland to commemorate their liberation 40 years ago.

The newly disclosed documents include a letter dated April 26, 1947, from Ben J.M. Gorbey, a special agent of the U.S. Counter-In-



Dr. Josef Mengele

telligence Corps in Germany, to the commanding officer of the 430th CIC detachment in Vienna.

Mr. Gorbey wrote that his office had received information that Dr. Mengele "has been arrested in Vienna." An informant, he went on, "stated that to the best of his knowledge Dr. Mengele was arrested in the U.S. Zone of Germany," an apparently erroneous reference to Vienna, where the 430th unit was located. If the report were true, Mr. Gorbey continued, Dr. Mengele

should be interrogated about the fate of approximately 20 Jewish children evacuated by him from Auschwitz in November 1944.

No response, if there was any, to the letter was released and the Wiesenthal Center said that all attempts to locate Mr. Gorbey through the army had failed.

Another document suggesting American involvement in the Mengele case is one dated June 26, 1962, from Major Buford F. McCharen Jr., of the 513th Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army in Europe, to G.M. Bailey, a visa control officer at the Canadian Embassy in Cologne.

The letter is a response to Mr. Bailey's query concerning a "Joseph Mengele" who evidently had applied for a visa to Canada from Buenos Aires. Mr. McCharen attached an army intelligence report identifying "Joseph Mengele" as Dr. Josef Mengele of Auschwitz.

No further correspondence was disclosed to indicate if the Americans and Canadians followed up this lead.

Dr. Mengele was a major in the Nazi SS and, from May 1943 to January 1945, a physician at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp where up to four million Jews and other prisoners were gassed and cremated.

## James Beard, Culinary Expert, Dies

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — James Beard, 81, one of America's best-known culinary experts and author of numerous cookbooks, died Wednesday in New York.

Among his two dozen books were "The James Beard Cookbook," "American Cookery" and "Beard on Bread."

"Cook It Outdoors," which came out in 1941, is believed to have been the first book ever published about outdoor cooking.

An Oregon-born bachelor, Mr. Beard lived in New York's Greenwich Village in a house that served as residence, office and cooking school.

As a youth in Portland, Oregon, he was first influenced by the cooking of his British-born mother, who made skilled use of local produce.

At 19, he traveled to the West Indies and discovered the tropical marketplace. The following year, 1923, he sampled the restaurants of Paris and London.

Mr. Beard returned to the United States to follow an acting career, appearing in some New York reviv-



James Beard

als and in early radio dramas broadcast from San Francisco.

He went into cooking as a livelihood in the early 1930s by giving private lessons on culinary arts to

customers of a kitchen designer in Portland.

In 1938 he opened a catering business, Hors d'Oeuvre Inc., in New York in partnership with William Rhode, who later became editor of Gourmet magazine. Mr. Beard's first book, "Hors d'Oeuvres and Canapés," appeared in 1940.

After a brief hitch in the army during World War II, Mr. Beard ran a dairy and vegetable farm in Pennsylvania and then joined the United States Service, opening clubs for merchant seamen in various countries until 1946.

After the war he was featured for two years on the first commercial food program televised in the United States, called "Elsie Presents," to identify it with the cow that was the symbol of its sponsor, Borden Co., makers of canned milk.

A bald and portly man, Mr. Beard had a deep, throaty chuckle and easy manner that convinced listeners that his food was fun to prepare and irresistible.

In his 1964 autobiography, "Delights and Prejudices," he wrote that the meals he prepared when he ate alone "would shock people with an Edwardian background, the seven-course dinner set — and the nutrition experts as well."

Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, British historian, LONDON (AP) — Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, the British historian, died Tuesday in Salisbury of cancer.

Sir Arthur is credited with bringing history to a wider audience than any historian since Thomas Macaulay (100 years earlier). His first book, on King Charles II, became a best-seller in 1931. He wrote 37 books in all, the most recent a history of Britain, "Set in a Silver Sea."

## Yale, Clerical Workers End Dispute

New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Clerical workers have overwhelmingly approved a labor contract with Yale University, ending a labor-management struggle that led to a 10-week strike last fall.

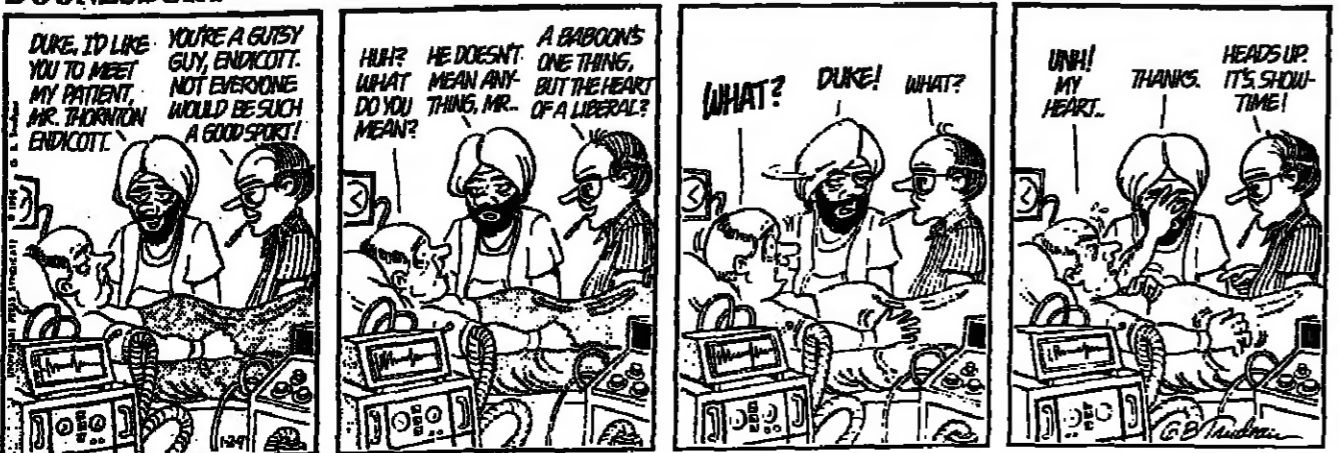
The agreement, approved Tuesday night by a vote of 890-2, covers 2,600 employees and gives the labor movement a presence among office workers at a major American university. Yale still must reach a contract with 1,000 dining hall and maintenance workers.

Negotiators on both sides said

Tuesday that they were confident a contract could be reached for those workers by Saturday's strike deadline. The union, the Federation of University Employees, said the average salary of the clerical workers will increase during the contract from \$13,318 to \$18,000.

Organizing clerical workers at universities and in the private workplace has been discussed in the labor movement for years, but unions have accomplished little. In recent years, however, some unions have begun vigorous efforts to organize office workers, of whom 15 percent or less belong to unions.

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**1935: Japan Invades Inner Mongolia**  
PEIPING — For the first time since June 1933, when an armistice brought the Japanese invasion of China proper to an end, Japanese and Chinese troops were fighting in Northern China [on Jan. 24]. Part of Japan's modernized and motorized army on the Asiatic Continent was thrust through the last Mongolian province of Chihar on a twenty-five-mile frontier from and despite sharp Chinese resistance is crushing all before it. The objective apparently is to grasp complete control of the vast area of Inner Mongolia, gateway to Outer Mongolia, which penetrates almost to the heart of Asia. The drive is being carried out according to the most modern conception of warfare, with mechanized units leading the surface attack and airplanes co-operating with armored cars.

The growing numbers and the political influence of the elderly almost guarantee that those gains will

parties: the impact of women's vote, and generally the appeal of youth, modernism and a fresh start.

**Family Name Fumbled:**  
Your Jan. 9 obituary of jazz pianist and composer Johnny Guarnieri said he descended from the Cremona family of violin makers. Perhaps. But they were called Guarneri — or Guarnerius — and not Guarnieri.

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Your Jan. 9 obituary of jazz pianist and composer Johnny Guarneri said he descended from the Cremona family of violin makers. Perhaps. But they were called Guarneri — or Guarnerius — and not Guarneri.

## SCIENCE



A detailed image of a living human blood platelet, obtained with X-ray microscopy.

## Split-Second Flashes of X-Rays Yield Finely Detailed Images of Living Cells

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Flashes of X-rays lasting billionths of a second are giving scientists their first highly detailed looks at individual living human cells.

The images, obtained with a new technique called contact X-ray microscopy, can show surface characteristics and internal structures. The details are far finer than can be obtained with the best light microscopes.

Although electron microscopes

can reveal finer detail than is possible with X-ray microscopes, they cannot make images that capture an instant of life. For viewing under the electron microscope, subjects must be housed in a vacuum chamber and therefore cannot ordinarily be pictured while alive.

The new technique makes use of long wavelengths, or "soft," X-rays. The rays kill the cell, but the image is formed before the destructive effects occur.

"We report here what may be the first soft X-ray image of this type,

that of a living human blood platelet, produced with a flash X-ray source that emits a 100-nsec pulse of soft X-rays," said the first public report of this research, in the *Journal of Science*. "Next" means nanosecond, or billionth of a second.

Blood platelets, crucial to the healing of wounds, were the first subjects of this kind of microscopy. Skin cells are under study and a wide variety of other living cells and components will be examined soon.

The technique is considered applicable to the study of many important functions of life, such as cells' actions as scavengers and in secreting vital hormones and other substances.

"The images reveal details not previously seen in images of fixed or dried platelets," said the report. The research was done at International Business Machines Corp.'s T. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York; the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland; and New England Deaconess Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston.

Platelets are pancake-shaped structures, about half the size of red blood cells, that serve a vital function in the human circulatory system. They are inactive until they encounter a break or damage in a blood vessel. Then they clump together quickly to stop blood flow through the breaks, said Dr. Mario Baldo of Deaconess Hospital and Harvard, an expert on platelets and one of the authors of the report. Platelet action happens before the actual formation of a durable blood clot. It is an early stage of wound healing.

Platelets were chosen for the studies because they are of such great importance in understanding healing and, probably, conditions such as atherosclerosis.

The new method of making pictures of platelets stems partly from techniques used to produce extraordinarily small printed circuits for the computer industry, said the primary author of the report, Dr. Ralph Feder of IBM, a pioneer of contact X-ray microscopy.

Living platelets are exposed to a flash of X-rays from a Maxwell Laboratories Low Energy X-ray Illumination Source. A bas-relief, virtually three-dimensional image is fixed on a sheet of synthetic material sensitive to X-rays. This image is then observed under the electron microscope, showing details of platelet structure never obtained before.

In the research, platelets have been observed under the two kinds of electron microscope — transmission and scanning — and reveal somewhat different structural features under each. The functions of some of the features shown in the pictures are totally unknown, but the pictures are already offering new insights into the mechanisms by which platelets work.

As a key part of halting bleeding, platelets send out projections called pseudopods, and evidently tangle with each other and adhere to the blood vessel to block blood flow. Just how the pseudopods form is unknown, but X-ray microscopy shows clearly that they are not just exterior projections, Dr. Baldo said, but have roots deep inside the cell.

Powerful Microscope Sought

A physics professor in Chicago is trying to develop the world's most powerful electron microscope, one that would magnify a specimen up to 20 million times, The Associated Press reported.

Dr. Albert Crewe of the University of Chicago's Enrico Fermi Institute is working on a device that would be three times more powerful than the strongest microscope now in existence. That device, at the University of California at Berkeley, was developed in Japan.

Dr. Crewe, who has done pioneering research in electron microscopy, said he hoped to complete construction of the new microscope by 1986. The \$2.5-million microscope would be about 8 feet (2.4 meters) tall and weigh about a ton. It would be run by a computer.

Herpes Test Approved in U.S.

United Press International  
PALO ALTO, California — Syntex Corp. has received Food and Drug Administration approval to market a speedy test for diagnosing herpes infections. The test, distinguishes between facial herpes and sexually transmitted genital herpes.

## Fight Against Tropical Parasite Called Successful

By Calla Jones Corner  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Hard to pronounce and even harder to eradicate, schistosomiasis is nevertheless a common menace to about 200 million people.

Also known as bilharziasis, after the German pathologist Theodor Bilharz, schistosomiasis has plagued humanity since ancient times. But not until 1851 did Dr. Bilharz discover the parasitic worm, or schistosome, that causes the disease, which is sometimes called snail fever because the water snail is host to the parasite. The disease affects one out of 20 people in 74 developing countries but is largely unknown in northern, temperate climates.

Last month, the World Health Organization announced that pilot programs begun in the early 1980s had checked the alarming increase in schistosomiasis and cured a significant number of cases. The programs include new methods of detection based on rapid and inexpensive urine and fecal analysis, the discovery of three new drugs called praziquantel, oxfamiquine and metrifonate that treat the disease quickly and effectively, and a new approach to health education for those affected by it.

In Malawi, where 66 percent of the population was affected before the pilot programs began, the rate was reduced to 12 percent after one year, WHO said. In Sudan, the 50-percent infection rate was reduced to 14 percent after six months. The Philippines reduced its rate after one year from 43 percent to 17 percent, and new cases were down 66 percent.

China, where a million cases needed treatment in 1983, compared with eight and a half million in 1960, has been a forerunner in encouraging community participation in programs against schistosomiasis. Plagued with *Schistosoma japonicum* (after Japanese scientists who discovered this strain of the parasite, which uses as host a very small snail bearing a cover that is invulnerable to pesticides), China has long been aware of the conse-

quences of the disease. It decimated Chinese villages at the beginning of the century and became more prevalent during the social upheavals of the Cultural Revolution.

Schistosomiasis causes rash, cough and chest pains, cramps, diarrhea, fever, blood in the urine and enlargement of the spleen and liver. With reinfections over the years, it can become highly debilitating, sometimes fatal. A form of bladder cancer is also linked with long-term infection by the parasite.

WHO said that ridding the world of schistosomiasis is impossible. It is endemic, propagated by the increasing number of irrigation projects needed for agriculture in areas

where population is rapidly expanding. But WHO now believes the disease can be controlled and effectively treated.

Previously, schistosomiasis control focused on mass campaigns aimed at eliminating water snails and treating the disease with a toxic compound requiring multiple injections. The realization that spraying did not eliminate the snails and could be harmful to the environment coincided with the discovery of praziquantel, a nontoxic drug that could be taken orally in a single dose and is effective against all three types of schistosomes that infect humans. Oxfamiquine, which cures intestinal schistosomiasis,

and metrifonate, which cures urinary schistosomiasis, are used in areas where only one form of the parasite exists.

The parasite's life begins when eggs excreted from an infected person's body break upon reaching water. The parasite must find a freshwater snail as host within 8 to 12 hours, or it dies. Once it has penetrated the snail, the parasite multiplies until thousands break out of the snail into the water.

Outside the snail, the parasite, must find a human host within 48 hours. It penetrates the skin with the help of special secretions, and within two days has wriggled its way into the bloodstream. Some-

times this process causes itching, but most people never notice it. Within weeks, the parasite transforms itself into a white worm. If female, it seeks a male to which it joins itself for life (which lasts from 5 to 40 years). Once eggs are produced, the cycle starts again.

Children under 14 usually contract schistosomiasis through swimming, adult men through farming and fishing and women through washing clothes. Tourists in countries where the disease is endemic have been known to catch schistosomiasis, but the more sophisticated hygiene of the industrialized world usually keeps the parasite's life cycle from continuing.

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NYSE Most Actives	
Not available at press time	

## Dow Jones Averages

Not available at press time

## NYSE Index

	High	Low	Open	Close	1 P.M.
Composite	101.78	101.26	101.26	101.45	101.45
Industries	112.25	111.85	111.85	112.05	112.05
Utilities	52.31	52.14	52.14	52.25	52.25
Finance	68.08	67.88	67.88	68.05	68.05

NYSE	
Vol. at 3 P.M.	108,308,808
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	154,976,885
Prev. consolidated close	261,023,533

## AMEX Diaries

Not available at press time

## NASDAQ Index

	Week	Year	Open	Close
Composite	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Industries	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Finance	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Utilities	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bonds	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Finance	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00

## AMEX Most Actives

Not available at press time

## NYSE Diaries

Not available at press time

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	*Share
Jan. 23	2,000	2,000	1,000
Jan. 24	2,000	2,000	1,000
Jan. 25	2,000	2,000	1,000
Jan. 26	2,000	2,000	1,000

## Standard &amp; Poor's Index

	High	Low	Open	Close	1 P.M.
Industries	178.85	178.15	178.15	178.55	178.55
Utilities	78.85	78.15	78.15	78.55	78.55
Finance	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15	28.15
Composite	178.85	178.15	178.15	178.55	178.55

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today
Bonds	72.30	72.30
Utilities	72.30	72.30
Finance	72.30	72.30

## AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Open	Close	1 P.M.
Composite	217.80	216.40	216.40	217.20	217.20

## Rally on NYSE Seen Resuming

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed higher late Wednesday as the boom in secondary stocks continued for the 13th consecutive session and blue-chip issues rejoined the parade.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 1.87 Tuesday, was up 6.62 1,266.12 an hour

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

before the close. The Dow had gained 34 points Monday.

Advances led declines by a ratio of 5 to 3. Volume was about 107.6 million shares, down from 155 million in the like period Tuesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said recent trading patterns provided evidence that the basic thrust of the stock market was toward higher ground.

Before the stock market opened, the Labor Department reported consumer prices increased 0.2 percent in December. For all of 1984, the inflation rate was 4 percent.

The inflation rate for 1984 was only slightly higher than the 3.8 percent in 1983 and 3.9 percent in 1982. As recently as 1980 the inflation rate was 12.9 percent.

OPEC sources denied a Kuwaiti report that a cartel committee has decided to recommend lowering the group's benchmark crude oil price.

A meeting of OPEC ministers is scheduled for Geneva next week.

Prospects for moderate economic growth against a background of moderate inflation and lower energy prices have helped push the stock market higher since the first of the year. Broad stock market averages hit all-time highs in the Tuesday session.

"We've got ourselves a strong market here, the fact that it slowed down in the last couple of days is nothing to be concerned about," said Keith Pisonneault of Underwood Neuhaus & Co., Houston.

Pointing to the string of consecutive sessions with advances topping declines and the move of the Dow industrials above the 1,240-1,250 area Monday, Mr. Pisonneault said it "suggests a very strong underpinning to the market."

Among basic problems, he sees a lack of cash by institutional. Also, investors are worried about the federal budget deficit and tax proposals. Some disappointments in corporate earnings reports are likely too, he said.

Hewlett Packard near the top of the active list and lower at midday.

Phillips Petroleum advanced in active trading. The stock rose 1 1/4 on heavy volume Tuesday, touching off speculation someone was trying to accumulate a position. T. Boone Pickens Jr. recently called off an attempt to gain control of Phillips.

Other oil issues were lower at midday including Exxon, Indian Standard, Texaco, Chevron and Atlantic Richfield.

Southern Co. was off a fraction on heavy volume. A block of 600,000 shares crossed at 18 1/4.

American Express was higher at midday. AT&T was up a fraction on heavy volume.

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Wall Street Slow  
Global Rise in

Currency

Dollar Value

Interest

Currency Deposits

Dollar Rate

Money Rates

Money Rates

Money Rates

Money Rates

Money Rates

Money Rates

Money Rates

Statistics Index

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ANEX high/low P.11  
NYSE prices P.6  
NYSE high/low P.6  
Commodity prices P.12  
Currency rates P.7  
Commodities P.8  
OTC stock P.12  
Dividends P.8  
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Wall Street Slow to Match  
A Global Rise in Equities

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

WITH Wall Street kicking up its heels now, has it finally decided to join the party? Major stock markets worldwide have been rising to new heights lately, and Geneva-based Capital International's world index, which combines the performances of all the principal exchanges, established a record this week.

Wall Street, in fact, has also touched a new high in its current surge, as measured by Capital International's U.S.A. index, which tracks the stock prices of 320 larger American companies. "January is always a strong month for equities, especially in Europe," noted Nilly Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, which makes statistical surveys of world stock markets and manages funds for institutional investors.

She pointed out that exchanges in the Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands are all higher than they have ever been, while Hong Kong stocks, up 13 percent, have enjoyed the biggest gain of all so far in 1985. Sweden is second, 8.6 percent higher already this year. Japanese stocks are also at their best levels ever.

But while other equity markets have been generally strong, Wall Street has lagged for the last 18 months, trading sideways as measured by prices of larger issues, and frustratingly lower for secondary stocks. Moreover, leadership has been capricious, whipping investors who have tried to pick winners or make up for losers.

Mrs. Sikorsky commented that Capital International's studies of 1,600 companies worldwide show U.S. stocks are "fairly close" in valuation now compared with non-U.S. companies. Both are selling at a price/earnings ratio of approximately 10 times 1984 profits, she said.

How well European stock markets perform in 1985, she believes, depends largely on whether government policies will "be geared to pick up economic steam" in the individual countries. "In view of the uncertainty there, plus where interest rates and the U.S. dollar are heading, they are likely to be analysts' markets in the year ahead, with good companies and good stocks more important than markets," she said.

On the subject of the dollar, a crucial factor for foreigners investing on Wall Street, U.S. economist A. Gary Shilling observes, is that Europeans have all but given up attempting to predict its value versus other currencies. "They've been so badly burned in the past by getting into the yen or Deutsche mark, particularly — or even shorting the dollar — that now they're not even trying to guess," he said. "The feeling is that it's high, but nobody wants to be a hero."

Mr. Shilling, who visited nine European countries in five days last week talking to leading money managers in conjunction with Alexander Brown & Sons, has been predicting a resurgent dollar since the summer of 1982. "And a whole host of factors remain for it to stay strong," he asserted.

Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader, cites the continuing strength of other exchanges as a principal reason for Wall Street remaining poised to advance higher now and looking good long term.

"What's more, major stock exchanges never did get into trouble like the Dow Jones," he said. "That's more than partly why I never became too bearish on U.S. stocks this past year."

He maintains that there has always been a strong correlation among world markets, with non-American exchanges "giving a good warning when they top out to be cautious about Wall Street." He said he first noticed the phenomenon in 1973 and "you can find it in every major market move since."

Mr. Weinstein expects Wall Street to top 1,300 on the Dow after correcting slightly from its current level. "The non-believers will then become the believers," he declared.

Dana Stewart, technical analyst at Bear Stearns, adds: "It has (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Analysts note that  
Wall Street is  
lagging a worldwide  
rise in stock prices.

Prices  
Rise 4%  
In U.S.  
'84 Was 3d Year  
Of Moderation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices rose 4 percent in 1984, giving the United States its best three-year inflation rate since the late 1960s, the government reported Wednesday.

Last year's increase was only a slight deterioration from the 3.8 percent inflation rate of 1983. Prices had risen 3.9 percent in 1982.

A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the report showed that "we have frozen inflation in place for three straight years."

At the beginning of 1984, most analysts were predicting that prices would rise around 5 percent as the economy waged its second year of recovery from the recession.

Despite the strongest economic growth in three decades, however, inflation came in one percentage point under expectations. Analysts are now predicting more price moderation in 1985.

"We don't really see any significant price increases in any of the categories," said Donald Ratzak, head of the economic forecasting unit at Cleveland State University. "The world trend in inflation is downward and our trend is even stronger because of the dollar."

Wednesday's report was the second round of good inflation news in 24 hours.

On Tuesday, using a different method of calculation, the Commerce Department put last year's inflation rate at 3.7 percent.

Wednesday's Labor Department report said prices rose 0.2 percent in December, a gain that matched the increase in November and in three other months as the best of the year.

The Consumer Price Index stood at 315.5 in December, meaning that goods costing \$10 in 1967 would have cost \$31.55 last month.

For the three years ending in 1984, consumer prices were up 12.1 percent, the best showing since prices rose 11.5 percent in 1966-68.

As recently as 1980 prices soared 12.4 percent in one year, following a 13.3-percent jump in 1979 as the Iranian revolution sent oil markets into turmoil, creating gasoline shortages around the world.

Since then, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has fallen on hard times as importing nations adopted conservation measures and OPEC began to face increased competition from countries such as Britain that don't belong to the cartel.

Debating Cost of Being Canadian

Fearfully, Ottawa  
Studies Closer  
Ties With U.S.

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

TORONTO — If there were no border between the United States and Canada, economists point out, the consequent tariff reductions could cut the cost of living in Canada by as much as 10 percent and the price of some shoes and clothing by a fifth.

But to many Canadians, the savings would not be worth it.

"We always paid a higher price for being Canadian," said Jack Granatstein, a historian at York University in Toronto. "People were willing to pay that price because we didn't want to be Americans."

This attitude was buttressed by the fear that, without tariff protection, Canadian producers would be unable to compete with much larger U.S. companies.

Now, the Progressive Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, which took office last year, is studying a large-scale liberalization of trade between Canada and the United States. Even though the thinking stops well short of any customs union or "common market," the topic is so sensitive in Ottawa's bureaucracy that one official calls it "a political black hole."

The thought is that to survive in the increasingly competitive world of international trade, Canadian enterprises need to be as big and as efficient as their American counterparts.

As a result, a spirited debate is beginning here over the nature of the world's largest economic partnership, with two-way trade estimated at \$120 billion (90.9 million Canadian dollars) last year. At issue is whether Canada

will emphasize nationalist concerns or move to a broader, more continental vision. It is a debate that finds echoes through the history of this nation.

Canada's first prime minister won election in the 19th century by backing tariffs. His opposition of them is still called "the National Policy," and the Liberal Party sank to defeat in 1911 by advocating free trade. That effectively removed the topic from political discussion for two generations.

But the increasingly competitive nature of world trade, exacerbated by protectionist moves in many countries, may have changed the political equation, altering the nature of the generations-old discussion.

"Any of the major industrial countries have a substantial domestic market and we don't," said Rowland C. Frazee, chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada. "If this country is going to continue to prosper, it's going to have to be more involved with trade, especially with the United States."

The "only option," Mr. Frazee

warns, is free trade. Otherwise,

he predicts that Canada will be "left in the hinterland."

But opposition remains extensive. Walter L. Gordon, a former finance minister and a leader of Canadian economic nationalists for years, worries that Mr. Mulroney's government "could come close to selling out the country."

Similarly, Leonard Neal, president of Tanco Ltd., a Windsor, Ontario, gearshift maker, predicts that the natural behavior of American companies would be to convert Canadian manufacturing plants to "warehousing and distribution operations."

From the nationalist perspective, the chief problem with free trade is the fact that Canadian manufacturing is nearly half-owned by foreigners, with Americans making up four-fifths of that.

Nonetheless, Ottawa is proceeding with its goal of developing a specific negotiating proposal to present to Washington.

Ottawa's various economic ministries are trying to prepare a preferred option or range of options on free trade, to be made

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Volvo Reports  
Higher Profits,  
Clark Venture

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — AB Volvo, the big Swedish automotive group, announced Wednesday that its 1984 earnings would more than double year-earlier results and that it had agreed to merge its construction-equipment operations into a joint-venture to be set up with Clark Equipment Co. of the United States.

The resulting company, which would have annual sales of around \$800 million based on 1984 combined results, would be the world's third-largest maker of heavy-construction equipment after Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States and Komatsu Ltd. of Japan.

Under terms of the proposal, which requires U.S. and Swedish regulatory approval, Clark's Clark Michigan Co. would combine with Volvo BM AB into a new company to be set up in the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, Volvo said preliminary results for 1984 show that its pretax earnings rose 101 percent over 1983, to 7.63 billion kronor (\$674.6 million), from 3.78 billion kronor. The automaker said, however, that the strong increase reflected an extraordinary gain of 1.38 billion kronor from the divestiture of share holdings in other companies.

Operating earnings, excluding extraordinary items, rose 47 percent, to 6.65 billion kronor, from 4.5 billion kronor in 1983, the company said.

Volvo said that its higher operating earnings reflected improved profits from both cars and trucks and lower losses from its energy division. Volvo did not give a breakdown of earnings by division in the preliminary report.

The company said group sales fell 8 percent for the year, to 87.2 billion kronor, from 99.64 billion kronor in 1983. Volvo said the drop reflected a deliberate decrease in energy-trading activities as well as the removal from consolidated accounts of subsidiaries in which Volvo's holding had been reduced.

Car sales, spurred by strong demand in North America, rose 20 percent, to 30.2 billion kronor, and exceeded production capacity, the company said. Truck sales rose 36 percent, to 15.3 billion kronor.

Volvo said fourth-quarter earnings rose 13 percent from a year earlier, to 643 million kronor from 569 million, but were down sharply

from 921 million kronor in the third quarter.

Per Gyllenhammar, Volvo's chairman and chief executive, said the apparently low fourth-quarter earnings reflected special circumstances and the uneven division of costs and revenues during the year.

Gösta Renell, Volvo's chief financial officer, said the down trend in quarterly earnings, even when special factors are removed, "was affected by the decline in Swedish competitiveness" as well as the strong general economic upturn behind first and second quarter results.

Volvo posted earnings of 2.6 billion kronor in the first quarter of 1984 while second quarter earnings, reflecting extraordinary income, totaled 3.466 billion kronor.

Shortly after releasing the preliminary results, Volvo's managing director, Hakan Frisinger, announced the plan to combine Volvo construction-equipment business with Clark's.

The new company would retain its current nameplates — Volvo BM, Michigan, and Euclid — and would be managed by a holding company in the Netherlands.

Terms of the proposal call for both parents to take 50-50 stakes in the new company and to contribute \$100 million in assets to it.

Pound Falls  
To Record Low

Reuters

LONDON — The pound fell sharply in active trading Wednesday to close at a record low in London as oil prices slipped and the threat of central bank intervention receded, dealers said.

The pound closed at \$1.1105, down from Tuesday's 1.1240 close. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar closed at 3.1739, up more than a penny from its previous finish.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar slipped to 2.6768, a little below Tuesday's close of 2.6790.

"After all the rhetoric from finance ministers about intervention, it would be very foolish for the Bank of England to let it go through \$1.11," one U.S. bank dealer said.

Pratt Wins Engine Contract

The Associated Press

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. — Pratt & Whitney Aircraft announced Wednesday that it had won a contract to supply a new P&W engine to Pan American World Airways for its recent order of 12 Airbus Industrie jetliners.

The contract for the engines and spare parts is valued at \$500 million, a company spokesman said.

In addition, Pan Am selected a second engine developed by Pratt & Whitney and four non-American companies to power 16 smaller Airbus jets.

Pratt & Whitney, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., had been in fierce competition with General Electric Co., which had offered updated versions of older engines for the Pan Am contract.

Arthur Wagner, president of Pratt & Whitney, called the order "a significant milestone" in the revival of the company's long-depressed commercial-engine business.

The company said the Pan Am decision means it can move toward large-scale production of its big new PW4000 engine, which is still under development. Development of the PW4000 was viewed as the gamble by Pratt & Whitney and its parent corporation.

In September, Pan Am announced that it would acquire 12 twin-engine A310-300 jetliners and 16 smaller, twin-engine A320s,

with options to acquire 13 more A310s and 34 more A320s.

Pratt & Whitney offered its PW4000 powerplant for the wide-body A310, against a derivative General Electric engine called the CF6-80C2.

Engine orders for the smaller A320 were sought by the five-company combine, International Aero Engines, headquartered in East Hartford, which is developing the V2500 engine. The competition for that order was another derivative engine called the CFM56-5, offered by a GE partnership with the French firm Snecma.

Jeff Kriender, Pan Am's vice president for corporate communications, said Wednesday that the airline's decision represented a "double victory" for Pratt & Whitney, which has a 30-percent interest in the International Aero consortium.

Rolls-Royce of Britain also has a 30-percent interest, and three companies in West Germany, Japan and Italy have smaller shares.

Mr. Kriender said the firm engine orders announced by Pan Am were worth \$269 million, but the need for spare engines and options put the contract's potential total value at more than \$500 million.

The Airbus jets, manufactured by a consortium of European manufacturers, will be delivered between 1987 and 1989.

E.F. HUTTON  
INTERNATIONAL INC.  
IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

RONNI A. MATTATIA  
VICE PRESIDENT

E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

AND

JAMES V. KIDD  
VICE PRESIDENT

E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

HAVE JOINED OUR GENEVA OFFICE

E.F. Hutton  
INTERNATIONAL

13, ROUTE DE FLORISSANT  
TELEPHONE: 46 99 44

Fiat Profit  
Widened by  
22.9% in '84

Reuters

TURIN — Fiat SpA reported Wednesday a group operating profit of about 1.6 trillion lire (\$821.8 million) for 1984, a 22.9-percent increase over the 1,302-billion lire in profit reported in 1983.

Consolidated revenue in 1984 amounted to 23,206 billion lire, a 5.6-percent increase over the 21,985 billion lire in 1983.

Fiat Auto SpA, the company's automobile unit, recorded a 0.5-percent increase in revenue, to 12.5 trillion lire from 11.888 billion lire. It showed a 3.8-percent increase in vehicle production, to 1.27 million units.

In a letter to shareholders, Fiat's chairman, Giovanni Agnelli, said the results were "widely satisfying" given the weakness of the automobile market in Europe.

In the European market, Fiat increased its share to 13.3 percent in 1984, he said.

Mr. Agnelli said that the group's relatively modest increase in revenue resulted from lackluster market conditions and decisions by Fiat subsidiaries to restrict their price increases.

Mr. Agnelli said the Thema model, launched by Lancia, a Fiat subsidiary, had done well since it was introduced in November.

Mr. Agnelli voiced fears, however, that Italian inflation, having fallen steadily in 1984, might begin to rise again this year. He said that his greatest specific concern was labor costs, which he described as the major generator of domestic inflation.

He said some wage increases had already been agreed upon, and that others resulted from automatic increments that had exceeded the government's target of 7 percent for 1985.

In the results that were released Wednesday, Fiat also reported that group investments amounted to 2,158 billion lire, against 2,009 billion in 1983.

This included expenditures of 661 billion lire for research and development in 1984, compared with 556 billion in 1983.

Fiat showed consolidated debts of about 4.4 trillion lire, a decline from the 5,401 trillion at the end of 1983.

Currency Rates

Official figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

Currency	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen
American	1.0000	1.4936	163.63	148.36
British	0.7563	1.0361	116.25	106.68
French	0.1663	1.0000	6.5595	6.5595
German	0.6300	1.0000	3.3757	3.3757
Italian	0.0024	1.0000	2036.27	2036.27
Japanese	0.0074	1.0000	137.77	137.77
Swiss	0.7033	1.0000	73.48	73.48
Spanish	0.1663	1.0000	166.37	166.37
U.S. Dollar	1.0000	1.4936	163.63	148.36

Dollar Values

Currency	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen
American	1.0000	1.4936	163.63	148.36
British	0.7563	1.0361	116.25	106.68
French	0.1663	1.0000	6.5595	6.5595
German	0.6300	1.0000	3.3757	3.3757
Italian	0.0024	1.0000	2036.27	2036.27
Japanese	0.0074	1.0000	137.77	137.77
Swiss	0.7033	1.0000	73.48	73.48
Spanish	0.1663	1.0000	166.37	166.37
U.S. Dollar	1.0000	1.4936	163.63	148.36

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 23

Rate	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100% - 100%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
90% - 90%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
80% - 80%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
70% - 70%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
60% - 60%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
50% - 50%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
40% - 40%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
30% - 30%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%
20% - 20%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
10% - 10%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

Asian Dollar Rates

Jan. 23

Rate	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100% - 100%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
90% - 90%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
80% - 80%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
70% - 70%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
60% - 60%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
50% - 50%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
40% - 40%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
30% - 30%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%
20% - 20%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
10% - 10%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

Key Money Rates

Rate	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100% - 100%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
90% - 90%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
80% - 80%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
70% - 70%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
60% - 60%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
50% - 50%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
40% - 40%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
30% - 30%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%
20% - 20%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
10% - 10%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

West Germany

Rate	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100% - 100%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
90% - 90%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
80% - 80%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
70% - 70%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
60% - 60%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
50% - 50%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
40% - 40%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
30% - 30%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%
20% - 20%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
10% - 10%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%

France

Derivation Rate	10%	10%	10%	10%
est Money	10%	10%	10%	10%
one-month interbank	10%	10%	10%	10%
three-month interbank	10%	10%	10%	10%
six-month interbank	10%	10%	10%	10%
nine-month interbank	10%	10%	10%	10%

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York CME current contract. All prices in U.S. per ounce.



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Korea's Hyundai Preparing to Enter U.S. Market

By James Risen  
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Hyundai Motor Corp., aiming to become the first Korean automaker to enter the U.S. market, reportedly is planning to open a U.S. sales and marketing headquarters in time to introduce its first models here next fall.

Hyundai, which began selling its small cars in Canada last year, has already hired several top executives from Toyota Motor Co.'s U.S. sales arm to staff its own new U.S. operations, a Toyota spokesman confirmed Tuesday.

Although Hyundai refused to comment, Automotive News, an industry trade publication, said in its Jan. 21 edition that the company plans to announce the formation of its U.S. unit next weekend at the National Automobile Dealers As-

sociation convention in San Francisco.

The magazine also said that Hyundai expects to sell 100,000 cars in its first year in the United States.

Hyundai has hired Max Jamieson, a former Toyota executive in the United States, to run its new U.S. arm out of offices in Garden Grove in Southern California, a Toyota spokesman said. Mr. Jamieson could not be reached for comment.

At least two other top Toyota executives have also been lured away from Toyota's U.S. headquarters in Torrance, California, to join Hyundai, the Toyota spokesman said.

It was not clear, however, how soon the Garden Grove offices will be opened.

Hyundai's move into the United States could signal the beginning of a Korean invasion of the U.S. car market.

General Motors Corp. has already formed a joint venture with South Korea's Daewoo Group to build cars in South Korea for export to the United States beginning in the 1987 model year. Chrysler Corp. has been negotiating with the Samsung Group, another big South Korean company, in an effort to form a joint venture of its own.

Although South Korea's auto industry is still tiny by U.S. or Japanese standards, the nation's cheap labor force makes it an attractive source of inexpensive cars and trucks for U.S. car companies trying to compete with the Japanese.

At the same time, independent

Korean automakers such as Hyundai now have an opportunity to penetrate the U.S. market, while their larger Japanese rivals remain hindered by restrictions on their exports to the United States.

In Canada, in fact, Hyundai's low-priced Pony subcompact has already become an instant success, with sales of more than 25,000 in its first year in the country. Last week, Hyundai introduced its second model in Canada, a four-door compact called the Stellar.

The United States and Canada are wide-open markets for Korean auto imports. But if Hyundai and other Korean companies begin to make a dent in the U.S. market, pressure could build in Washington and Detroit to place South Korea under the kind of limits that now cover the Japanese.

## UT Corp. Posts Higher Earnings In Quarter, Year

Reuters

HARTFORD, Connecticut — United Technologies Corp. said Wednesday that a major cost-reduction program, increased productivity and higher volume in most of its units contributed to higher net income for the fourth quarter and year.

The company, a diversified high-technology concern, said fourth-quarter net income rose to \$149.8 million, or \$1.10 a share fully diluted, from \$138.1 million, or \$1.01 a share in 1983. Revenues rose \$438 billion from \$3.89 billion, the company said.

United Technologies said earnings for the year rose to \$645 million, or \$4.70 a share fully diluted, from \$509.2 million, or \$3.74 a share in 1983. Revenues rose to \$16.3 billion from \$14.7 billion.

The company said improved demand from the automotive and building-construction industries helped sales at its Carrier air-conditioning, Otis elevator, Essex wire and cable, Inmont automotive paint and Hamilton Standard electronic controls units.

## Trade Specialists Draw New Interest on NYSE

By Fred R. Bleakley  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The winds of change are whipping the flags of the New York Stock Exchange faster and faster these days.

The Big Board has been exploring 24-hour trading in stocks of companies listed on the exchange and is studying a possible merger with the Pacific Coast Exchange. Now, it is readying a controversial proposal that could have even more far-reaching implications.

That proposal, which the exchange staff is expected to recommend to its board of directors in February, would pave the way for giant, well-capitalized firms such as Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. to own and operate specialist units on the floor of the exchange.

"The specialist business has become much more risk oriented," said John Phelan, chairman of the stock exchange and formerly a specialist. "It needs more capital to grow."

Specialists are members of a national securities exchange who job it is to maintain an orderly market in selected stocks traded on that exchange.

They stabilize the market by buying when there are no other buyers and selling when there are no other sellers. They also act as agents for brokers who give them orders to execute.

There are 58 specialist firms serving as the market makers in 1,550 stocks. Making it more attractive for larger firms to buy them would bring more capital to the exchange floor and allow specialists to better handle the large orders of institutional investors that are increasingly dominating trading.

It also would help the Big Board fend off competition from regional stock exchanges, which have been siphoning off volume in NYSE stocks they trade.

Most Big Board specialists back the plan.

"Would we sell? Absolutely," said Peter Haas, 57, principal owner of A.B. Tompane & Co., which specializes in 25 stocks, including U.S. Steel Corp.

He said he and other older partners would want to lock in profits from the sale of the firm and put it to work in the business until they retire.

Critics of the idea contend that it could significantly change the balance of power in the brokerage community and make it more difficult to police insider-trading abuses and the manipulation of stock prices.

They also expect that the NYSE's auction market, where one specialist serves as the focal point for trading in a particular stock, would be transformed into a dealer market of competing market makers similar to that which exists in over-the-counter trading.

Brokers might be compelled to set up rival specialist-trading units because money managers are likely to view firms linked to specialists as having the best price information. There is also the fear that corporate investment-banking relationships could be swayed by a specialist linkup as well.

"It will change the rules of the game competitively," said Thomas F. Ryan Jr., a vice president at Kidder, Peabody & Co., one of the firms opposed to the proposal. "The issue is much bigger than attracting capital to the NYSE floor," he added.

Many major brokerage firms view the acquisition of a specialist post as a smart move, considering the relatively high return on capital they have generally earned.

The stock exchange said specialists earned a 19.4-percent return on about \$600 million in capital in 1983. In contrast, firms doing business with the public averaged a 16.5-percent return on capital.

Even so, the large firms say they are not likely to throw money at the stock exchange specialists.

"They have an inflated view of what their franchises are worth," said Howard Brenner, executive vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., which has become one of the most active specialists on several regional stock exchanges.

Michael Cream, a specialist with Cream & Cream and vice chairman of the exchange, explained the Big Board's rationale for recommending a new rule.

"We shouldn't place any restrictions on who can be in the game,"

## Leading Specialist Firms

NYSE & Amex firms ranked by number of common stocks handled

Spear, Leeds & Kellogg  
Common stocks: 114  
Including: AMF Corp., Baxter, Traveler, Boeing, Mobil, Unocal  
R.M. Specialist Corporation  
Common stocks: 70  
Including: BankAmerica, Cigna Corp., du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Eastern Airlines  
Henderson Brothers Inc.  
Common stocks: 70  
Including: American Express, Bally Manufacturing, Ford Motor, Honeywell, Schering-Plough  
Murphy, Marmelstein & Smith  
Common stocks: 64  
Including: Alcan Aluminum, Amstar, Global Marine, Homestake Mining, Phillips Petroleum  
Adler, Coleman & Co.  
Common stocks: 60  
Including: Avon Products, Consolidated Edison, Motorola, J.C. Penney, Squibb Corp.

## Racial Shares Lose After Poor Forecast

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shares of Racial Electronics PLC plunged Wednesday after the company warned that results for the year ending March 31 would be "substantially below" expectations.

The warning came as Racial reported that pretax profit for the first half, which ended Oct. 12, slipped 3.2 percent from a year earlier to \$47.2 million (\$53 million) on sales of \$449.5 million, up 17 percent. The first-half figures were about in line with expectations, but the dismal forecast sent Racial shares down 48 pence to close at 240 pence apiece.

Analysts began slashing their forecasts for full-year pretax profit. At Griesven, Grant & Co., John Tysoe reduced his by £20 million, to £135 million, compared with £119.2 million last year.

Mr. Tysoe said that about 60 percent of this year's expected profit improvement would stem from Chubb & Son, a maker of locks and other security devices acquired by Racial last October. Thus, he said, Racial's underlying performance is "not that impressive."

Racial blamed the setback mainly on problems at its California-based Racial-Vadic unit, a maker of low-speed modems, which are used to help transmit data between computers.

Sir Ernest Harrison, Racial's chairman, said Racial-Vadic introduced a modem for use with microcomputers late in 1984, just as the market for such computers "went through the floor."

In addition, microchip-design problems have delayed the introduction of other new modems by more than a year. The result, Sir Ernest said, is a reduction of £15 million in expected profit for the year.

But he reported that improvement in such areas as military radio equipment, radar and avionics. Spending on Racial's new mobile-telephone business reduced profit by £5.4 million in the half, but Sir Ernest predicted that the operations would be highly profitable by the late 1980s.

## COMPANY NOTES

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. has announced plans to build a plant near Dublin for making wafers, or disks containing a large number of computer chips. The building, in Greystokes, Ireland, will cost an estimated \$186 million (189.7 Irish pounds).

CIT-Alcatel of France and Chinese authorities have signed a contract worth about 500 million francs (\$51.5 million) calling for CIT-Alcatel to supply 14 of its E108 telephone exchanges for Beijing, a company spokesman said. The capacity of the exchanges will be 100,000 lines. CIT-Alcatel will also supply 180 kilometers (111.5 miles) of fiber-optic cables to connect the exchanges.

Clabir Corp., a group involved in food and military orders, said it has ended talks on the possible sale of its 76-percent interest in Isaly Co., a food company, because it had not obtained acceptable offers. It also said that Isaly will acquire Clabir's interests in British oil and real-estate development companies.

Convergant Technologies Inc., the troubled Silicon Valley computer maker, said it will take a series of charges against fourth-quarter earnings, giving it a loss of an estimated \$10 million for the quarter. Convergant thus would report a loss of about \$11.9 million for all of 1984, on sales of about \$350 million.

Dee Corp.'s bid for Booker McConnell PLC, an engineering and food-distribution group, is not against the public interest, the British Monopolies Commission said. Dee's plans, however, were not known, as the food retailer's bid, valued at about £233 million (\$262 million), lapsed automatically when it was referred to the commission.

Dome Petroleum Ltd. has announced the filing of an amended prospectus in the United States and Canada for its proposed issue of \$27.1 million of common shares. The share price will be based on a formula to be agreed on between Dome and its lenders.

First City Financial Corp., a unit of Vancouver's First City Capital Corp., and an affiliate, First City Securities Inc., and A.H. Robins Co. have bought Brillion Iron Works from Beatrice Cos. for \$324.8 million, First City said.

Lockheed Corp. said it has tentatively agreed to buy Metier Management Systems, a privately-held computer group of five companies, for \$100 million to \$130 million in cash. Metier, whose revenues this fiscal year are expected to be about \$80 million, developed and marketed Artemis, a computer-aided project management system.

Mellon Bank Corp. said that the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency has approved its application to establish a consumer bank in Dallas. Mellon still needs Federal Reserve Board approval for the bank, which would be authorized to provide deposit taking, trust services and consumer and mortgage lending.

Monesta Co., in a reaction to the gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people last month in Bhopal, India, said it will disclose more information to the public on potential chemical plant hazards. It said it will make the information, which it now shares with its employees, available to officials, the media and citizens' groups.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said it is offering holders of Sterling Guarantee Trust warrants the right to subscribe to P&O warrants following a recent increase in Sterling's deferred stock.

## UPI Results Show First Quarterly Profit Since 1963

United Press International

WASHINGTON — United Press International recorded a \$1.1-million profit in the fourth quarter of 1984, according to preliminary results. It was the news service's first quarterly profit since 1963.

Luis G. Nogales, president and chief operating officer, reported that fourth-quarter revenues totaled \$25.4 million, against operating expenses of \$24.3 million. In the fourth quarter of 1983, UPI lost \$6.5 million.

UPI, a privately-held company, had been projected to have an operating deficit of \$7.7 million for 1984. In 1983, it recorded losses of nearly \$23 million before taxes.

In September, UPI employees approved a 25-percent pay reduction for all employees for three months, with a gradual restoration to previous levels by the end of this year.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States			
Company	1984	1983	1982
Amer. Home Pbls	Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 4.3	Net Inc. 1983: 4.3	Net Inc. 1982: 4.3	
Per Share 1984: 4.3	Per Share 1983: 4.3	Per Share 1982: 4.3	
Amstar			
Rev. 1984: 298.4	Rev. 1983: 298.4	Rev. 1982: 298.4	
Net Inc. 1984: 29.8	Net Inc. 1983: 29.8	Net Inc. 1982: 29.8	
Per Share 1984: 29.8	Per Share 1983: 29.8	Per Share 1982: 29.8	
Ansett Ind.			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
Arling			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
AMP			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
Ashland Oil			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
Baxter Travenol			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
Bechtel, Dickinson			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
Boise Cascade			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	
British-Mycers			
Rev. 1984: 1,194	Rev. 1983: 1,194	Rev. 1982: 1,194	
Net Inc. 1984: 1,194	Net Inc. 1983: 1,194	Net Inc. 1982: 1,194	
Per Share 1984: 1,194	Per Share 1983: 1,194	Per Share 1982: 1,194	

(Other Earnings on Page 8)

## Wall Street Lags Upturn

(Continued from Page 7)

always been reinforcing to have stock markets around the world traveling in the same direction."

If some exchanges are doing substantially better than others, they tend to siphon off investment funds, he explained, "but with so much unanimity as now exists, the effect is to create general confidence."

Mr. Stewart is very bullish towards Wall Street, too, asserting that "it's just a matter of time before new highs are achieved on the Dow."

The path of least resistance now for Wall Street is up rather than down," he said. "All setbacks will be brief and well-controlled."

However, Mayri Voute, managing director of Capital Management, a Paris-based investment firm which specializes in individual accounts, said Wall Street is currently giving her "an awful feeling of déjà vu."

Ms. Voute, who was right a year ago in predicting that Wall Street would be "unexciting" in 1984 "compared with European markets," attributes the current surge in New York to investors overreacting to each other and "just wanting to do something after a boring year."

She compared it with the panic upswing early in January 1984, a surge led by big institutional investors, which collapsed after a few weeks of high-volume trading.

Just as for last year, the main challenge on Wall Street in 1985 will be to avoid making costly mistakes in picking stocks, she said. U.S. issues comprise only 15 percent of her equity portfolio, with only "special, U.S.-type" qualifying as potential purchases. She named Jostens, American Family and Bolt Beranek & Newman.

## Debating the Cost of Being Canadian

(Continued from Page 7)

public around the time the Tories submit their first full-scale budget this spring. Business and other sectors are being extensively consulted.

For the United States, whose tariffs are already lower than Canada's, the move could mean not only significantly lower tariffs for exports to Canada, but also a shift toward freer trade in an increasingly protectionist world.

U.S. manufacturers of items carrying high tariffs, such as furniture and textiles, would particularly stand to benefit from a Canadian change. Computer and information services would also gain.

Washington's official stance is to wait for a specific Canadian initiative. But separate hearings on free trade between Canada and the United States were held in Washington last week by the International Trade Commission and the Office of the Special Trade Representative, both American agencies.

The purpose is to identify the sectors of U.S. industry that might benefit from liberalized trade. Moreover, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other U.S. business interests are lobbying for bilateral trade liberalization.

Government officials in both nations suggest that President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mulroney will likely endorse the idea of an agreement on free trade when Mr. Reagan visits Quebec City on March 17.

For Canada, what is at stake is the degree of access it will have to the world's biggest market at a time

when the U.S. Congress is turning increasingly protectionist toward Canadian exports, which range from rolled steel to raspberries. About 78 percent of Canadian exports go to the United States.

Without a trade agreement, a Canadian official said, "It would be difficult to overstate the risks to Canada."

Figures released last week indicate the importance of Canada's U.S. connection. In the first 11 months of 1984, Canada exported \$60.1 billion worth of goods to the United States, while importing \$46 billion. Exports have been increased by continuing weakness in the Canadian dollar compared with the U.S. currency; the Canadian dollar is currently trading at around 75 cents in United States currency.

Still, the issue strikes at a basic insecurity inherent in the Canadian psyche — the fear of being overwhelmed by a neighbor 10 times as large. Critics question whether smaller Canadian companies would survive and whether closer economic ties could lead to a loss of sovereignty.

But Mr. Mulroney and Canada's major business organizations say that freer trade and closer economic integration with the United States is the best answer to bringing the country's 10.8-percent unemployment rate down. Policies of the former Liberal government of Pierre Elliott Trudeau, perceived as antibusiness and excessively nationalistic by the new team, are being rapidly reversed.

Enhancing bilateral trade now seems to be the chief priority, par-

ty because more trade might lead to more investment. The new finance minister, Michael Wilson, said in his November economic statement that a key goal for Ottawa is to take advantage of the close — and huge — U.S. market.

But the form the final Canadian proposal will take is far from clear. Officials say it could be anything from a ratification of a Trudeau proposal for free trade in specific industrial sectors, such as information technology and agricultural equipment, to full free trade.

As the debate accelerates, a particularly damaging argument to Canadian free-trade proponents may turn out to be that free trade is irrelevant to Canada's true needs.

Such opponents say that by 1987 less than 10 percent of Canadian-American trade will be subject to duties anyway, as cuts already agreed to are absorbed.

## Cabinet Confirms New Renault Chief

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The French cabinet Wednesday confirmed the appointment of Georges Besse as president of the state-owned automaker, Renault, succeeding Bernard Hanon, who was dismissed. Renault directors approved Mr. Besse's appointment Tuesday.

Edith Cresson, minister of industry, said Mr. Besse's job will be to "give a new start" to the group, which lost an estimated \$1 billion (about 9.7 billion francs) in 1984. The state provided about \$120 million in subsidies for the group last year and is expected to inject another \$400 million this year.

Mr. Besse, 57, who played a major role in establishing France's massive nuclear power program, is credited with reviving state-owned Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman SA.

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## Herald Tribune

Opening the World to You

Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Revival

U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Revival

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U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Revival

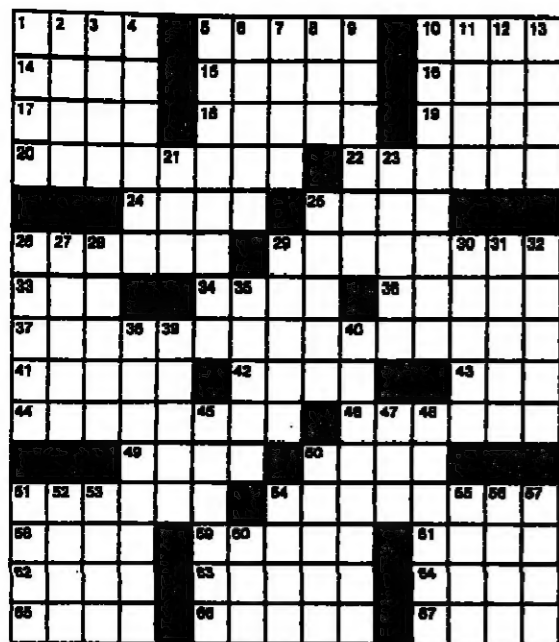
U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Revival

U.S. Economy Shows Signs of Revival

U.S







**ACROSS**

1 Narrated the world with...  
5 Sheepfolds  
10 Squid  
14 Lobo's love  
15 City near Kobe  
16 Longfellow's bell town  
17 Gnomish, in a way  
18 Oscar winner: 1988  
19 Havoc  
20 Battlegrounds  
22 Dorn topic  
24 Beyond  
25 Frat topic  
26 Outlets  
29 British orderly  
33 Azimuth  
34 Strikebreaker  
36 Cliché  
37 Snail's motto  
41 Bristles  
42 Parrot  
43 Diminutive suffix  
44 Imply  
46 Gone, at Logan  
49 Tommy of the theater  
50 Deliver a haymaker  
51 Gust  
54 Game fish  
58 Be bested

**DOWN**

27 "Over the Rainbow" composer  
28 Apollo 15 astronaut  
29 Scenic  
30 Devout  
31 St. Cyril's  
32 Fortification  
33 Shipper's need  
38 Carte carrier  
39 Longest human bone  
40 Ciceroan collection  
45 "—for tennis?"  
47 Kennel adjunct  
48 Hereditary  
49 Squelched  
51 Tab  
52 Trademark  
53 Canceled, as a stamp  
54 Tenor Maison  
55 Dairyman's anathema  
56 Vienna, to a  
57 "Star Wars" hero  
60 —nod (show drowsiness)

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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



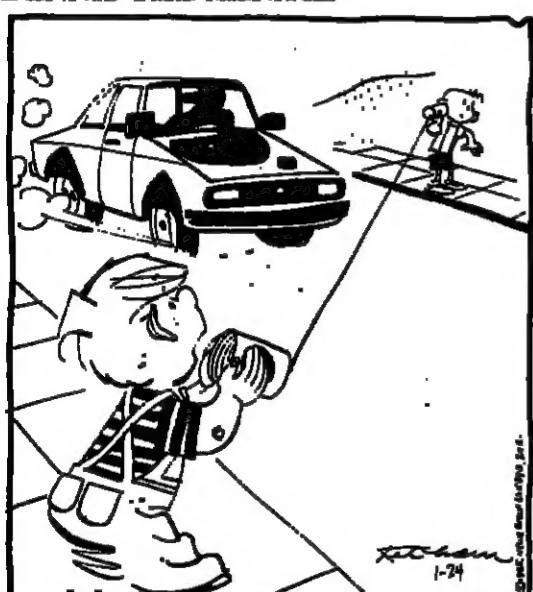
## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELZAH

UBOAT

BONGIB

SEEBID

THE WHEEL WAS CONSIDERED MAN'S GREATEST INVENTION UNTIL HE GOT THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words of the puzzle during the big blitz—UP IN THE AIR.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumble: SOAPY CHAFE TURGID POLITE

Answer: What were the prospects of adoration during the big blitz?—UP IN THE AIR

## WEATHER

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Caracas 16 19 12 54 12 54

Chicago 16 19 12 54 12 54

Cairo 16 19 12 54 12 54

Canton 16 19 12 54 12 54

Cebu 16 19 12 54 12 54

Colon 16 19 12 54 12 54

Dacca 16 19 12 54 12 54

Dahomey 16 19 12 54 12 54

Dakar 16 19 12 54 12 54

Dar es Salaam 16 19 12 54 12 54

Delhi 16 19 12 54 12 54

Dhaka 16 19 12 54 12 54

Durban 16 19 12 54 12 54

Edinburgh 16 19 12 54 12 54

Geneva 16 19 12 54 12 54

Hankow 16 19 12 54 12 54

Hong Kong 16 19 12 54 12 54

London 16 19 12 54 12 54

Lyons 16 19 12 54 12 54

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## BOOKS

## LESLIE STEPHEN:

## The Godless Victorian

By Noel Annan. 432 pp. \$25.

Random House, 201 East 50th Street.

New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by D. J. R. Bruckner

LESLIE STEPHEN is most remembered now for his literary criticism, but Noel Annan is right in saying Stephen regarded his relentless assaults on theology, and his insistence that man can be moral without religion, as his life's great work.

Stephen taught at Cambridge University until he was 30, became the editor of Cornhill magazine at 40 and the editor of the great Dictionary of National Biography at 50, and he wrote hundreds of articles and more than 20 books. He had been a clergyman but found a few years after his ordination that he was no longer a believer and set out to knock down the intellectual foundations of belief.

When he thought he had cleared the field of theologians he searched for the moral impulse among novelists and used his wit and critical penetration to make writers a moral force. But at last he said, "Literature is, in all cases, a demoralizing occupation, though some people can resist its evil influences."

His daughter, Virginia Woolf, has left a distressing picture of him as Ramsay in the novel "To the Lighthouse," but that is really a portrait of what Stephen was. There is not much in Annan's book to suggest Stephen was less unpleasant than Ramsay or that Virginia and her sister, Vanessa, had no reason to resent him, but Annan did not intend to write a biography; he says someone else ought to.

His first four chapters sketch the life, but they are only an introduction to nine chapters of discussion of Victorian social and intellectual history. He wrote this book more than 30 years ago and it has been long out of print. The new version is not simply a revision, but a rewriting, especially of those last nine chapters.

His point is that Stephen was a great Victorian, not more. He was at the center of the Victorian intellectual world, and within its confines, unlike some—Matthew Arnold, for instance—he did not soar out of it. And in discussing Stephen's works, Annan surveys the German philosophers, Darwin, Huxley, Cardinal Newman, Auguste Comte, Saint-Simon, Gladstone, Disraeli and hundreds more, even Pope Plus XI.

At the best, the chapters on history and ideas are like an exciting conversation with a good-humored man who has read everything and understood it all. You cannot quite call Annan's excursions digressions, but his references touch on everything. If he wants to conjure up Stephen overcoming depression he will draw on characters from "War and Peace" as well as on the novels of Benjamin Constant and the paintings of Eugene Fromentin. In his vigorous accounts of the contests among thinkers he sometimes enters into the fray. Recounting the argument that elicited Acton's famous remark about power, he says, "Acton's dictum makes history incomprehensible." And to

point up the failings of British empiricism he whips its highest child: "Berrand Russell was the most original British philosopher since Hume and the greatest British logician since Occam, but when he considered social and moral problems he still wrote as if they could be solved by the simple application of reason without a thought for the structure of society and its institutions even though his prose resounded with imprecations against man for behaving irrationally. He wrote as if Max Weber had never lived."

It is a wonder Stephen does not get lost in this Annanite ferment. In fact, he emerges more comprehensible. And, by placing Stephen's thinking among his contemporaries and successors, Annan gives a clear understanding of the movement of ideas in politics, philosophy, literature and religion. His argument that there is an unbroken line between the evangelical fervor of the Clapham sect from which Stephen sprang to the exclusive intellectual rigor of Bloomsbury that was established by the next generation of Stephens is compelling. And when he illustrates Stephen's failure to defeat religion, demonstrating that just when rationalism pulverized standard Anglican theology the interest of most thinkers had turned elsewhere—to textual criticism and the anthropology and sociology of religion—he makes eloquent plea for an understanding of what intellectuals do, and how perilous the enterprise. Stephen did combat with some of the most formidable intellects of the age, and while he could chop up an illogical opponent remorselessly, his own thinking was guided by an old-fashioned, indeed profoundly religious, regard for ordinary human values. In hindsight it is clear he lost many of his battles, but he had great courage.

And there were triumphs. Annan says Stephen's "History of Thought in the Eighteenth Century" is a great work that still must be consulted by anyone interested in the history of ideas. And he makes a strong case for Stephen as a very important literary critic on two grounds: he was the first Englishman to take the novel seriously and to devise critical standards for it, and he was the first to insist that social and historical forces shape taste and thus literature. In the end, even if one would not want to have lived Stephen's mental life, it is a wonderful one to be led through by a man of such bubbling curiosity as Annan.

D. J. R. Bruckner is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Israel Returns to Book Fair in Cairo, Prompting Protests

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Both the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel are participating in Egypt's 17th International Book Fair, which began here this week.

Israel's participation after a two-year absence triggered a boycott by some Arab publishers. A small rival fair was organized by the Egyptian lawyers' and journalists' unions.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal East demonstrated that an apparently impregnable contract was pregame after all. His opponents had done well to reach three no-trump, avoiding four spades in which there would have been four top losers.

In three no-trump it appears

NORTH  
♠ 10 8 5 2  
♥ A 3  
♦ 3  
♣ A Q 10 7 5  
WEST (D)  
♠ 7 10 3 2  
♥ 10 8 7 5 4  
♦ 8 4  
♣ 8 4  
SOUTH  
♠ 9 4 3  
♥ K Q 7 6  
♦ K 2  
♣ K 7 6  
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
1 ♣ 1 ♦ 1 ♥ 1 ♠  
Pass Pass Pass 3 N.T.  
West led the heart jack.

that there are the same four top losers and no more, but the bad spade break offered a chance for the defense.

West led the heart jack. This was a good start for the defense not so much because it aimed to establish a heart trick—West was entryless—but because it attacked the South's communications.

If the declarer had chosen to reply on a favorable division of clubs he could have made his contract easily by winning with the heart ace and leading a diamond. But he could not be sure about clubs, and hoped to develop spades.

The declarer chose to win in his hand with the heart queen and lead a spade. The jack lost to the king, and a low diamond was returned. Notice that a heart return to the ace in dummy would have enabled the declarer to lead a spade from the dummy advantageously.

As it was, the diamond king won in the closed hand and the

spade nine was led. West's discard revealed that the spades could not be used, and for the purposes of making nine tricks in the other suits South's communications were in ruins.

The position was this after East won with the spade queen:

NORTH  
♠ J 8 5  
♥ A  
♦ A Q 10 7 5  
EAST  
♠ 7 10 3 2  
♥ 10 8 7 5 4  
♦ 8 4  
♣ 8 4  
SOUTH  
♠ 9 4 3  
♥ K Q 7 6  
♦ K 2  
♣ K 7 6  
East shifted to a club, and South could not disentangle his tricks. He resigned himself to defeat by winning in dummy, crossing to the club king, and returning to the heart ace. In this way he lost two spade tricks as well as the diamond ace for down one.

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## SPORTS

## Three Stars of the 1970s — Namath, Staubach, Simpson — Are Voted Into NFL Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CANTON, Ohio — Quarterbacks Joe Namath and Roger Staubach, running back O.J. Simpson, and defensive back Pete Rozelle, have been named to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Pete Elliott, the shrine's executive director, announced Tuesday that the five will be inducted into the Hall of Fame Aug. 3, before the NFL's first 1985 exhibition game between the Houston Oilers and New York Giants. Their selections increase the Hall's membership to 128.

The five were chosen from an original list of 15 finalists which had been cut to seven last week. Failing to make it were running back Paul Hornung and quarterback Fran Tarkenton from the final seven.

Simpson and Staubach were elected in their first year of eligibility, five seasons after their retirements in 1979. Old-timers must have left the sport before 1960.

They are the first Heisman Trophy winners to be elected to the Hall. Staubach won the award for the year's best college player in 1963 at Navy while Simpson won at Southern California in 1968.

"I'm very proud and thrilled," said former New York Jet quarter-

back Namath, who ended his 13-year career in 1977, when he played for the Los Angeles Rams.

"I'd like to congratulate the others, too. I'm just sorry I didn't make it again. He certainly had the stats."

Tarkenton holds several league passing records, including most attempts (6,467), completions (3,686), yards (47,003) and touchdowns (342).

Namath, 41, once described by his Alabama coach, Bear Bryant, as "the greatest athlete I ever coached," may not have matched Tarkenton's statistics, but his flamboyant style was regarded as a key factor enabling the old American Football League to win a merger with the NFL in 1966.

A celebrity from the moment he signed a then-startling \$400,000 contract with the Jets in 1965, Broadway Joe, as Namath was soon known, became the AFL's rookie of the year. Two seasons later, he became the first quarterback to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season.

He elevated himself to a football legend in January 1969, when he publicly guaranteed that the Jets would defeat the heavily favored Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III. With his prediction having produced ridicule around the country, he proceeded to lead the Jets to a 16-7 victory.

Namath, who was plagued by knee problems throughout his career, had 1,886 pass completions for 27,663 yards and 173 touchdowns.

He is the first New York Jet player named to the hall. His Jet coach, Weeb Ewbank, was elected in 1978.

Staubach, who completed 1,685 of 2,958 passes for 22,700 yards and 153 touchdowns, called his selection "the greatest honor of my career." The winner of the 1963 Heisman as a junior at Navy, he did not begin his pro career until he had served four years on active duty, including a stint in Vietnam.

In a nine-year period, Staubach played in six National Football Conference title games, leading the Cowboys to four victories and triumphs in Super Bowls VI and XII. His career pass rating of 83.4 was the highest in NFL history when he quit in 1979.

"I'm thrilled to be included with players like Joe and Roger," said Simpson, who had a spectacular NFL career that included four rushing titles, five consecutive 1,000-yard seasons and five Pro Bowl selections.

"Now there's nothing missing in my career," said the 37-year-old Simpson, who accounted for 11,236 yards on the ground in his 11 seasons with the Buffalo Bills and San Francisco 49ers. "I feel like it's my

official stamp; now I have left my legacy in the game."

Simpson, still involved with pro football as a television announcer, said of his fellow selectors for the Hall, "I'd like to offer my congratulations to all of them. Watching the Hall of Fame ceremonies in the past, I don't think there's ever been a class that I'd rather be with."

"I feel more than honored because of the company. It may be the all-time class."

He said he was particularly pleased that Namath, who previously had been eligible for selection to the Hall, was among this group.

"I'm just glad Joe Namath made it," Simpson said. "He certainly made his mark on the game of football. He's as deserving as anyone."

Simpson said he grew up watching great players from the 49ers and other teams playing in his hometown of San Francisco and dreaming of making the Hall of Fame.

"It would have been nice to have won a championship," he said, "but I don't feel that my career was in any way lessened. I can't think of any players, even the Pittsburgh players who won four Super Bowls,

who have more to be grateful for in their pro-football experience than I have."

Gatski, 62, was a center and a linebacker. He played three seasons at Marshall and one at Auburn before joining the Browns, then part of the All-America Football Conference, in 1946. He anchored the Cleveland line that cleared the way for pro football's most powerful offense in the 1940s and 1950s.

Gatski played on eight championship teams, including the Detroit Lions in 1957, his last season, when he earned his last championship ring by helping the Lions rout his old team, the Browns, by 59-14 in his final game.

Rozelle negotiated the first NFL television contract in 1962, presided over the merger with the AFL and developed the Super Bowl. He is the third commissioner named to the hall of fame, following Joe Carr, who served from 1921 to 1939, and Rozelle's predecessor, Bert Bell, who served from 1946 to 1959.

"My 25 years has been an interesting whirlwind," said the 57-year-old Rozelle. "To be elected to the hall brings a special pride to me."

(AP, NYT)



O.J. Simpson



Roger Staubach



Pete Rozelle



Joe Namath

Congress to Shift From Deficit to Defecting Teams  
Lawmakers Considering at Least 5 Bills to Prevent Clubs From Quitting Cities

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The thorniest issue facing Congress this year won't necessarily be what to do about the deficit, arms control or the Nicaraguan "contras." It may be what to do about the Raiders, the Colts and the Eagles.

With a growing number of professional sports teams abandoning their home cities or threatening to seek greener pastures, Congress will consider at least five major bills on the problem.

They range from giving the National Football League more authority to control franchise shifts to blocking all major-league teams from moving without government approval.

The most far-reaching measure, the Professional Sports Team Community Protection Act, would have the Commerce Department set up an arbitration board to regulate franchise shifts in baseball, football, basketball and hockey. A team would have to demonstrate that it had an inadequate stadium and had been losing money for several years.

To be introduced next week by Senator Slade Gorton, Republican

of Washington, and several colleagues, the bill has an added twist. It would require pro baseball to expand by two teams and pro football by four, two of which would be mandated for Baltimore and Oakland, California.

"Everyone who represents a city that has a franchise favors this," Gorton said. "But every member who represents Phoenix or Louisville and wants to get a franchise is hurt by stability, because there's no longer a city they can raid."

But skeptics say pressure may build to award franchises to all 435 congressional districts.

The major sports leagues have mounted a strong defense against some of the legislation, although the NFL favors legislation to allow the league to make the decisions.

"These are essentially business judgments," said attorney Paul Tagliabue of Covington & Burling, one of several Washington lawyers who represent the NFL. "We just don't want Congress telling us" where teams can play.

Congress also is under pressure from have-not communities looking for major-league sports to spur economic development. Cities from Buffalo to Tampa are spending as much as \$80 million on baseball stadiums in hopes that a new team will boost tourism and improve their images.

The latest franchise shifts began when Al Davis defied the NFL and moved his Oakland Raiders to Los Angeles in 1982. The NFL sued, but a federal appeals court hit the league with a \$50-million judgment, saying it had violated antitrust laws by requiring that three-quarters of the club owners approve any relocation.

The ruling turned the league into an idle spectator while Robert Irby moved the Baltimore Colts to Indianapolis. City officials, not the NFL, persuaded the Philadelphia Eagles not to leave for Phoenix.

It wasn't long before Senators Pete Wilson, Republican of California, Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, and Arlen Specter, Republican of Philadelphia, became increasingly interested in the issue.

Specter has introduced a bill that would force the NFL to restrict franchise shifts and to repay Philadelphia for the ball in above Hubbard

to give the 76ers their game-winner. "That's what happens when you double-team," said Cleveland Coach George Karl. "Somebody gets left alone, and it burned us. Then we just goofed up our inbounds play. Bagley wasn't supposed to drive for the hoop," Hubbard in-

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Lang to Propose Reforms  
Of Skiing Cup Schedules

The Associated Press

TODTNAU, West Germany — Serge Lang, founder and president of Alpine Skiing's World Cup tour, said late Tuesday he will propose scheduling reforms to overcome the circuit's often chaotic nature.

Lang, a 71-year-old French journalist who 20 years ago brought various men's and women's races under the umbrella of the World Cup, made his remarks after rain here Tuesday forced a 24-hour postponement of a men's giant slalom race. The event was finally canceled Wednesday because of continuing heavy rain and fog.

A men's slalom had already been canceled to make way for the running of the giant slalom Wednesday. There was no immediate decision when and where the two races would be made up.

The slalom had been relocated twice already. It was originally scheduled for Jan. 7 in Baqueira, Spain, but lack of snow forced organizers to shift it to La Mongie, France — where it again became a victim of bad weather.

"We just have too many races," Lang said. "This creates big scheduling problems, especially when we have such bad weather as this year." More than 20 men's and women's races have been postponed or canceled this season.

"We have to do something to make the World Cup more interesting, and ideally the competition should have no more than 24 races for men and 24 for women," Lang said. The original 1984-85 schedule featured 36 events for men and 32 for women.

Among his proposals is setting aside one week of the four-month schedule so that all postponed races can be held at a single venue. Lang suggests the site of the next world championships as the reserve site; were the role adopted for next season, the site would be Crans Montana, Switzerland, home of the 1987 championships.

In order to accommodate a smaller schedule, Lang said that national ski federations should be

asked to stage World Cup events every two years instead of annually. "If we cut the number of races, then we could have some countries staging them one year and other countries holding them the next season," he said.

"But national ski federations are opposed to this. They want to have as many races as possible, and each federation wants to have a race in its country every year. Many skiers are also against this and some coaches don't like the idea either. First we must get the national federations to agree."

The tour has been dubbed the "white circus" because of its often unwieldy schedule. Racers compete annually in Europe, North America and Japan, and the 1986 schedule includes three downhill races in August in South America.

Lang said he also would continue to push for what he feels is a more crowd-pleasing finish to slalom and giant slalom races. Under his plan, the field for those events would be pared to the 30 fastest after the first run, with the survivors starting in inverse order of their first-leg times. The outcome would be in doubt until the first-run leader, the last skier of the day, completed his final descent.

Current practice reverses only the top five first-run finishers, and many times the awards ceremony is held while slower racers still are completing their second heats.

The Lang formula was introduced at the World Series at Salscio, Italy, in November, and it "worked very well," he said. "It was a complete success."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

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